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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, 5 and 16.

Navy to Take Boston Pier; Income Tax Boost Coming; Nazi Inquiry by Argentina

The World's Day—June 20, 1941

In Boston: Shippers Protest Navy's Taking Pier

Boston shipping men protested vehemently as report came that the U. S. Navy was taking Commonwealth Pier in South Boston July 1. The pier, owned by the State, is one of the City's best terminals, handles 300,000 tons of merchandise annually. Two steamship lines threaten closing, and 700 jobs are at stake as shippers appeal to Governor Saltonstall to block seizure. [Details: Page 2.]

Charlestown housing project was dedicated by Nathan Straus, National Housing Administrator, who termed Bunker Hill now symbol of new freedom from slums. [Page 5.]

Bernard de Voto assailed American literary men of the past 25 years at the annual meeting of Harvard's Phi Beta Kappa. [Page 2.]

The United States submarine O-9, with 31 men and two officers aboard, was overdue at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard this afternoon and fears were expressed by the Navy for its safety. [Page 2.]

In Washington: Sharp Rise in Income Tax on Way

A sharp increase in income tax rates was voted by the House Ways and Means Committee. Individual income taxes were practically doubled, the excess profits tax increased, in a move designed to raise a minimum of $3,500,000,000 to help finance rearmament. [Financial Page.]

The Government ordered a cut in rubber consumption and spoke of the possibility of gasoline ration cards for Eastern motorists.

By direction of President Roosevelt, all petroleum products were subjected to export control, and exports from the eastern seaboard may be made only to the British Empire, Egypt, and the Western Hemisphere. [Page 1.]

The Senate approved a work relief appropriation of $936,390,000 on a voice vote, and sent it back to the House for action on $50,485,000 of increases and other amendments.

The Federal Power Commission said it would urge immediate adoption of daylight saving time throughout the Southeast as a means of combating a power shortage in that area which produces aluminum and other materials vital to defense.

The War and Navy Departments announced establishment of mail censorship at the bases established on Atlantic island sites leased from Great Britain.

The Senate Banking Committee approved without change a House measure continuing until June 30, 1943, President Roosevelt's emergency powers to revalue the dollar.

President Roosevelt suspended the eight-hour labor limit for laborers and mechanics employed by the Government on defense construction work in the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, and Alaska.

The Senate approved the $1,200,511,100 annual appropriation bill for Labor Department and Federal Security agency.

Howard O. Hunter, Works Projects Administrator, announced more than 415,000 workers would be dropped from WPA rolls during the next three weeks, to bring Federal relief employment to a maximum of 1,000,000.

Americas: Argentina Votes Probe of Naziism

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies voted 95-1 June 19 for a far-reaching investigation of Nazi influences in the country. The investigation may go far in determining whether the Nation sticks to its oft-reiterated policy of "strict neutrality," or abandons it in favor of co-operation in Hemisphere defense against totalitarianism.

Middle East: American Speed-Up Man in Cairo

W. Averell Harriman, abroad to assist in speeding up United States aid to Britain, arrived in Cairo to discuss receipt of American equipment now en route to British Middle East Forces.

British tanks destroyed during the recent three-day thrust into Libya were claimed in a Berlin radiocast heard in New York to have totaled 426. Germany earlier claimed 150 tanks had been destroyed, while the figure set by Italy was only 200.

RAF raids on Bengasi, important Axis base in North Africa, resulted in demolished water-front buildings and destroyed transport vehicles, the British reported.

Air and Sea: British Report 98 Ships Lost in May

British shipping losses for May totaled 98 vessels of 461,328 tons, the Admiralty announced today. [Page 6.]

RAF bombers attacked Cologne and Düsseldorf in Germany's industrial areas in the ninth successive air assault on Germany's war industries. [Page 6.]

At sea Germany claimed widespread attacks on British shipping from the Atlantic off Spain to Britain's own home waters, resulting in two freighters sunk and three others damaged.

Orient: Tokyo Spokesman Sees U. S. in War

United States entry into the European war on the British side was seen as certain by Japanese Government spokesman Koh Ishii. [Page 7.]

A German consulate at Macao, Portuguese colony 40 miles west of Hong Kong, is to be opened shortly, it was reported in Hong Kong.

In Europe: U. S. Chargé at Berlin Foreign Office

German-American relations were discussed in Berlin by Leland B. Morris, United States Chargé d'Affaires, at the German Foreign Office, following Germany's demand that the United States Consuls and American Express Companies be closed by July 15. [Page 1.]

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"Blessed are the peacemakers" [With Polish Translation]

"Boston: Crucible of Freemen"
By R. H. Markham
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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER RAIN WARM FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

'Inside the War'
By Edmund Stevens
Page 8

Match Britain In War Efforts, Flanders Plea

N. E. Council president in opening address of meeting says issue is U. S. to rule or be ruled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 20—Sternly warning that the "war is going badly," Ralph E. Flanders, head of the machine tool division of OPM and President of the New England Council, called upon Americans here today to match the war effort "sacrifice by sacrifice" of Britain and Germany.

Addressing the Council's 63rd Quarterly meeting at the New Ocean House here, Mr. Flanders asserted:

"America must rule or be ruled," and it should decide "here and now" that it will rule the air, since "air power will rule the world." By that rule, it will "banish piracy and rapine from the air, the seas, and the lands of the globe."

"We are beaten," he added, "and everything we stand for and hope for is beaten, if we stay in this conflict with our present half-hearted attitudes and policies. It is clear that without sacrifice we are lost. The time is not somewhere in the future. It is now. The war is going badly. We must be in it, or get out of it. We must rule or be ruled. There is no alternative."

Government Failure

Mr. Flanders, who is head of the Jones & Lamson Machine Co., of Springfield, Vt., expressed particular concern over the Government's failure to utilize all available machine tools for immediate aircraft production.

"Believe it or not," he told the meeting, "at a time when even days are precious, a large part of the new aircraft program will wait until new machine tools are built to equip new factories to build more machine tools to build airplane engines. And this occurs in a nation whose non-defense industries are all cluttered up with the needed tools, and in a nation whose Chief Executive has proclaimed a state of unlimited emergency!

"We cannot wait for new-built factories and shiny new machinery. We must run all existing defense machinery clear around the clock, seven days a week. Nor is it merely defense machinery which must be operated," Mr. Flanders declared. "Equipment engaged in non-defense work, which can be shifted to produce arms and armament, airplanes and ships, must in part be run at the same full week of night and day operation, so as to release the remainder for the purposes of our offense.

"Air power will rule the world," Mr. Flanders asserted. "The question is, whose air power? That question is almost decided. In a few months, perhaps in a few weeks, it will be decided."

Half-way Slogans

Right now, he added, we must forget "business as usual, and a lot of other half-way slogans. Of course, we are going to aid Britain. If we are wise, we will aid her with a suddenness and a mightiness which will make the issue of her conflict successful beyond doubt. But we must see the task as something larger than 'putting out

Continued on Page 5, Column 7

Helping to Build Freedom

By a Staff Photographer

British Envoy's Wife Nails Up War Aid Box

Mrs. William Endicott, Chairman at the British Workshop Division, left; Miss Delia Pasqua, worker at the Phillips House, center, assist Viscountess Halifax in nailing up the 1,000th case of war relief goods to be sent from the Workshop to England.

"Thank you, thank you," Lady Halifax's word to Boston: Page 5.

Britain and U. S. 'Side by Side' After War, Lord Halifax Says

The war aim of the British and American Democracies working "absolutely hand in hand" to build a new world of peace, order and honor, was pictured in terms that glowed with hope by Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, this afternoon in a speech before enthusiastic members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Calling upon Britain and America to "put aside all misunderstanding and former divergencies," Lord Halifax envisioned the two great democracies working "side by side" to lead all humanity to permanent peace and freedom.

"We must build together the foundations of a new world, establishing a great rock in the midst of a stormy sea, to which other nations desiring the same way of life can join with us in the construction of that world."

As examples of these "other nations," he mentoned South America and the free countries of Europe.

"Together we can go forward to realize the ideals we hold here today—honor in international relations; domestic opportunity for the common man; greater security and happiness for every man. I look forward to the enduring understanding and confidence between your people and mine, on which the future of the world so largely depends."

Emphasizing America's stake in the final outcome of the great conflict, Lord Halifax declared: "It is impossible for your great country to maintain its way of life if we are destroyed, as it would have been impossible for us to maintain our way of life if the whole of

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

U. S. Libraries Help to Build Good Will Among Americas

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The libraries of the United States began cultural co-operation with Latin American countries long before the Good Neighbor policy became part of the national political program, it was brought out this morning at the second general session of the American Library Association, held at Harvard University.

For 20 years, according to the report of Charles A. Thomson, Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State, the Association has had a committee serving as a medium for the exchange of information, advice and assistance among libraries of American countries.

The delegates were welcomed by Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard University, as they took their places in Sever Quadrangle.

Stressing in his address to the delegates the importance of carefully tending the plant of Latin American relations, Mr. Thomson said, "If the Nations of this hemisphere are to stand together and work together, the 'other Americans' must know what kind of people we are, and we must know what kind of people they are."

Good Neighbor Policy

What the Association has actually done in this connection was explained in an interview with Dr. Rodolfo Rivera, this morning. He is executive secretary of the Committee on Co-operation with Latin America, and said that library workers from South America are being invited to United States libraries to study and observe methods, while librarians of the United States are encouraged to visit Latin America. The Committee is issuing books on library practice, translated into Spanish, and is planning pamphlets in Portuguese for use in Brazil. The people of Latin America, he added, are reaching out increasingly for reading material from the United States.

Lack of trained personnel both in this country and in Latin American countries, Lewis Hanke of the Library of Congress, pointed out in an interview, has thus far prevented full co-operation. It is the future task of the Association, he said, to train persons and, when fully qualified, send them to Latin America to become acquainted with problems there. In speaking this afternoon at a meeting at Harvard he emphasized the important part books will play in building understanding between the American nations.

Free Libraries Urged

Enrique Planchart, Director of the National Library of Venezuela at Caracas and a member of his staff, Miss Hildamar Escalante, told how the war in Spain had shut off their market of books in 1936, though they have managed, in spite of restricted sources, to add considerably to their collections. There are no free public

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Interview with Ruth Savord, Librarian of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., New York: Today's Woman, Page 15.

Flies Bomber to Britain

Wide World

Miss Jacqueline Cochran

American aviatrix who has made history as the first woman to pilot a bombing plane across the Atlantic.

Miss Cochran in London after spanning Atlantic: Page 7.

Mayor Tobin Sets Up New Defense Board

Public Safety Committee will co-ordinate all defense activities in Boston area.

By DeWitt John
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today set up a separate office of defense manned by both civilian and official personnel to co-ordinate the efforts of various civilian defense agencies, develop the varied services necessary to protect the City, and to unify and inform public opinion.

The new organization, to be known as the Boston Committee on Public Safety with headquarters at 9 Park Street, will be launched tonight with a dinner meeting at the Hotel Kenmore.

Chairman of the entire department is to be William Arthur Reilly, Fire Commissioner of Boston, who has served for the past year as Chief of the City's manifold civilian defense activities. John J. Walsh, Chairman of the Board of Overseers of Public Welfare, will be Executive Director and a full-time executive secretary will be employed.

Operations Department

Under direction of the executive officials will be a staff department and an operations department, composed of several divisions manned by both City officers and volunter civilian executives.

Under the staff department will be the following divisions: planning, public relations, training, co-operating agencies, and liaison with metropolitan communities.

Creation of a liaison division for metropolitan communities is viewed as specially significant, inasmuch as Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, Director of Civilian Defense, has named Mr. Tobin to weave the defense activities of Boston's many separate communities into a single defense machine.

The operations department, manned mainly by city employees, ex officio, will consist of four divisions.

The protection division is "to organize and supervise the services for defense of persons and property."

Health Division

The health division, constituting bureaus of sanitation, communicable disease, first-aid stations and medical supplies is "to plan operations and provide for medical and health services."

The social services division, rallying the Boston Soldiers and Sailors Recreation Committee (already in operation), public and private welfare authorities, is "to plan operations and provide recreational leisure-time services to the armed forces, and welfare services of social agencies to families under disaster conditions."

The services and supplies division will provide facilities and plan emergency transportation, communication, public utilities, food, fuel, and shelter.

Full personnel of the organization will be announced following tonight's meeting which is not open to the press, the Mayor stated.

Roosevelt Tells Nazis U. S. Will Protect Its Ships

American people viewed as ready to follow President in decisive action.

By Erwin D. Canham

Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor who after an 8,000-mile survey of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, has written as one of his regular "Down the Middle of the Road" columns the following story under the heading "The President Puzzles the People."

The American people are ready to follow President Roosevelt and the Congress in any decision the National Government may take in this grave hour. Once the people are persuaded that the die is cast—as they almost thought it was cast after President Roosevelt's last talk to the Nation—they are ready with very minor exceptions to close ranks and go ahead on a basis of steadfast national unity.

I make these assertions after three weeks and 8,000 miles of travel and investigation from Atlantic to Pacific, much of the time in so-called isolationist territory. I make them after talking to several isolationist leaders, and receiving from them personal assurances that they would support the President loyally and wholeheartedly once they believe that the national decision has been taken. As long as Mr. Roosevelt himself indicated doubt and recessions—as he did in his press conference on the day after his last fireside talk—these isolationist leaders have assumed that the debate was still open.

Eager for Leadership

The American people, I feel convinced after an earnest effort to find out, are eager to support leadership.

I am further convinced that the President's various withdrawals and softenings of policy have been his greatest mistakes. In many parts of the country I have crossed the trail of the scouts he has sent out to investigate public sentiment. From them he had reports that in many areas, notably in the Middle West, a great many doubts about his policy prevailed.

These reports apparently persuaded him to modify and moderate, to back water after he had steamed ahead. Far from satisfying, pleasing, or appeasing dissident opinion, these retreats by the President have made the opposi-

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

Brands sinking of Robin Moor as 'outrageous' —Full reparations will be demanded.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—President Roosevelt, in an incisive, blunt-speaking message read to both Houses of Congress this afternoon, replied to sinking of the Robin Moor by warning Germany that the United States would protect American shipping on the high seas against Nazi attempt to intimidate it.

The President branded the destruction of the American vessel by a submarine as "outrageous and indefensible" and disclosed that the American Government would hold Berlin completely responsible.

Full reparation for the losses and damages suffered by American Nations, he said, would be required.

Mr. Roosevelt declared frankly, however, that no pledge or promise which the German Government would give would provide any assurance to the United States that such sinkings would not be repeated.

"We must take it," President Roosevelt solemnly told the Congress, and through Congress the German Government, "that notice has now been served upon us that no American ship or cargo on any of the seven seas can consider itself immune from acts of piracy.

"Notice is served on us, in effect, that the German Reich proposes so to intimidate the United States that we would be persuaded from carrying out our chosen policy to help Britain to survive.

"In brief, we must take the sinking of the Robin Moor as a warning to the United States not to resist the Nazi movement of world conquest. It is a warning that the United States may use the high seas of the world only with Nazi consent."

Thus stating what he considered to be the Nazi challenge, President Roosevelt affirmed that the American reply would be:

"Were we to yield on this we would inevitably submit to world domination at the hands of the present leaders of the German Reich."

Text of President's Message: Page 21.

U. S. Envoy Confers in Reich On Closing of Consulates

BERLIN, June 20 (AP)—Leland B. Morris, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, discussed increasingly tense German-American relations at the Foreign Office today as United States consulates in Germany and seven German-conquered European nations prepared to shut their doors at the request of the Nazi Government.

Germany's action was based upon its charge that American representatives in the Reich had engaged in espionage, propaganda dissemination, and other activities hostile to the Reich.

Many problems urgently requiring clarification were said to have been raised by the German request and by other issues, including the sinking of the American steamer Robin Moor.

Besides the consulates, the German request applied also to American Express Company offices in Germany, Occupied France, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Serbia, and Greece, and they, too, were getting ready to close.

[Sixteen United States Consular officials and 24 clerks began preparations to leave Italy by July 15, at the request of the Italian Government.]

Technical Questions

Many technical questions are involved in closing of the Consulates by July 15, including caring for French and English interests. For the past 18 months these have been a large part of American consular activity.

It was estimated that from 75 to 80 American consular officials and employees were affected by the closing orders.

Some of these have families in Germany or occupied Nations. Whether they will be removed in a body was not decided.

It was also estimated that "several thousand" American citizens in the countries concerned who are not yet subject to any official action are wondering whether they will have to travel soon.

It was said there are many instances of doubtful citizenship, such as naturalized Americans who returned to their native lands and American women married to Europeans

Many Are Involved

In Germany and the occupied areas, 44 American consular officers are on duty with a staff of more than 100.

The American consulates in Denmark, Bulgaria, and Rumania, where German troops are present, were not mentioned in the German announcements since those consulates fall under the jurisdiction of the respective sovereign Governments, authorized sources said.

The fact that Italy also ordered closing of United States consulates there was taken as an indication that the action was intended to be a demonstration of Axis solidarity.

Germans list 'charges' against U. S. consuls: Page 7.

U. S. Puts Rigid Curbs Upon Exports of Oil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—President Roosevelt took a hand today in the Government's desperate effort to cushion the Eastern Seaboard's anticipated oil and gasoline shortage by placing all petroleum products under rigid export control.

While aimed specifically to preventing large shipments of refined oil away from the East Coast to other Nations while Americans undergo "gasolineless days," the new order gives the President more direct control over oil exports to Japan, Russia and other countries, which henceforth will have to apply for export licenses before taking any type of oil or oil products from this country.

Although Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator, said yesterday he disapproved of taking "one drop" of gasoline from the East Coast to any country, a White House statement said that shipments to Great Britain, Egypt and Latin America would be exempt from the embargo.

Text of a White House statement announcing the embargo said:

"The President announced today that to meet a threatened shortage of petroleum products in the eastern United States he has directed the Administrator of Export Control to place all petroleum products under control and to permit exports from the eastern seaboard only to the British Empire, Egypt, and the Western Hemisphere, since supplies to these destinations are dependent in part on shipment from eastern ports.

"Meanwhile a plan will be prepared for the most effective use of tanker facilities available to supply petroleum to the eastern seaboard and the other American Republics. Further restriction of shipments of petroleum from the Gulf or Pacific ports of the United States is not contemplated."

The irony of having foreign ships carry oil products away from the east coast in the face of a serious shortage was brought to official attention earlier this week when Mr. Ickes halted the departure from Philadelphia of the Azuma Maru, Japanese freighter, carrying a 240,000-gallon oil shipment to Japan.

Tightening of export control by the President parallels other Federal efforts to keep the Eastern supply of oil up and the price down. Steps already taken have included rerouting of tankers, heavier loading, survey of idle tank cars and consideration of ration cards for motorists.

OPM to cut tire production: Page 10.

Boston Politicians Stirred Over U. S. Senate Bill Designed to Cut WPA Jobs

Harvard Phi Beta Kappa Hears Late American Authors Lashed

American literature and literary men of the past quarter century were given a scholarly whiplashing today by Bernard de Voto, author and critic, at the annual meeting of Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

Mr. de Voto called American authors blind to their country's culture and strength, ignorant of man's essential rationality, and "preaching the same dogmas of anti-reason and blood consciousness that the leaders of Germany found so useful."

He termed this type of materialism "the voice of the enemy speaking."

"In our time," he said, "literature has said: America is the waste land, American life is unworthy, vulgar, cowardly, tawdry, corrupt and shameful. Then it has been said: Let not your heart be troubled by the waste land however, for human life is disgusting, chiefly because men suffer from the disease of thought, so let us therefore praise animals, who have instincts and blood consciousness."

He characterized this type of thought as one which would be welcomed by Stalin, because "there could be no harvest" in America under such philosophy, and the state would wither.

In dignified procession, 48 Harvard University seniors who had just been admitted to Phi Beta Kappa filed into Sanders Theater for the public exercises of the Chapter. Chief speakers at the exercises were Robert Frost, the poet, and Mr. de Voto.

The poem which Mr. Frost had written for the occasion had for its theme "This Uncertain Age in Which We Dwell." It had no title. Comparing this age with the "world's unmistakably dark ages," the poet said:

> We can't appraise the time in which we act.
> But, for the folly of it, let's pretend
> We know enough to know it for adverse.
> One more millennium is about to end.
> Let's celebrate the event, my distant friend,
> In publicly disputing which was worse,
> The present age or your age.

Mr. de Voto took issue with the men of letters of the day. He said, "One is permitted to doubt whether the Americans are an inferior people, but there can be no question that, in our time, writers have constituted themselves a superior caste. They have honestly believed that they were the beleaguered garrison of a fortress designed to protect whatever was good, true, and desirable, but in reality they have only walled themselves off—a little, academic, self-righteous group—from the common life in which alone the truths and benefits of literature arise. As a superior caste they have indeed loved the people so passionately and on such sternly theoretical grounds that they have desired to make them over into the image of literary men."

Three honarary members were elected to the Chapter. They were Dr. Heinrich Brüning, Littauer Professor of Government at Harvard University and former Chancellor of the German Republic; Raphael Demos, Associate Professor of Philosophy at Harvard, and Charles Hopkinson, '91, of Boston, portrait artist.

The officers of the Chapter whose election was announced today were: President, Dr. George H. Edgell, '08, director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Vice-President, Seth T. Gano, '07, of Boston; Acting Corresponding Secretary, Reginald H. Phelps, '30, Instructor in German and Assistant Dean of Harvard University; Marshal, Samuel H. Cross, '12, Professor of Slavic Languages and Literature at Harvard.

Robert Frost

Who read a poem, written by him for the occasion, at the annual meeting of Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa today.

U. S. Navy Reported Ready To Take Commonwealth Pier

Loss of two shipping lines, Luckenbach and American-Hawaiian, was threatened today as news spread over Boston's waterfront that the Navy will take over Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, July 1. The Pier, second in size only to the Army Base and considered one of the finest equipped terminals in the United States, will be used as a supply depot, it was reported.

Actual confirmation of the Navy's expected move was not officially forthcoming, though State Commissioner of Public Works, Richard K. Hale, under whose jurisdiction the State-owned pier falls, admitted negotiations had been under way for the transfer. Other informed sources indicated the report was true.

John T. Sasso, Boston agent for the Luckenbach Line, immediately notified Gov. Leverett Saltonstall that his line would retire from the local field if it loses its Commonwealth Pier facilities. Similar action was expected from American-Hawaiian. Both lines operate coastal freighters and Pacific Coast ships.

Closing the lines would affect some 700 workers, it was estimated, 500 of whom would be longshoremen.

This led to an immediate protest from Daniel J. Donovan, International Vice-President of the International Union of Longshoremen, who asked whether the Navy could not get along with just a part of the Commonwealth Pier facilities.

The Pier, built in 1912, is headquarters for the State Police. Clement A. Norton is superintendent. He said the pier handles 300,000 tons of merchandise yearly.

Boston Relief Load Drops

Boston's home relief case load is at the lowest total since January, 1931, when the effects of depression were not yet fully felt, it was disclosed today in figures released by William G. O'Hare, City Director of Welfare. With further reductions in prospect, chances appear good of additional declines in city welfare costs.

With approximately 9,500 families on the Dependent Aid rolls today, there has been a drastic drop since the high point of 15,455 cases on July 20, 1940, only 11 months ago. Mr. O'Hare attributes this reduction to "general toning up" of private business conditions and to the defense program. Hundreds of former Dependent Aid recipients have been transferred to Work Projects Administration rolls, replacing workers who went from there to private employment, he stated.

At the same time, Mr. O'Hare disclosed a halt in the steady upward trend in numbers of families on Aid to Dependent Children and Old-Age Assistance. This leveling off, which now seems "fairly consistent," is in sharp contrast to the steady week-by-week increases which have prevailed for several years.

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Devens Waits Move Orders To Caribbean

Military and defense news in brief:

First Division Stays—All units of the First Division were still at Fort Devens today despite previous reports that three battalions of the 16th and 18th Infantry would leave this morning for landing maneuvers with United States Marines in the Carolinas. No official explanation for the failure of the troops to move was given at the Fort. All information regarding troop movements would have to come from the War Department in Washington, it was announced.

This is the second time that reported movements of First Division trops from Devens have failed to materialize. It was pointed out that prior to coming to Fort Devens, units of the Division were given several "alert" orders under which all plans for moving were made only to have the orders canceled before the time arrived. This was held to be part of the Division's training.

Selectees Arrive Tomorrow—Close to 1,000 selectees will arrive at Devens tomorrow for assignment to the First Division. The new men will serve as replacements for men transferred to a casual company as not being fit for service in the tropics, keeping alive again the persistent rumor that the First Division will eventually be sent to the Caribbean.

Field Inspection Tomorrow — The First Reconnaissance Troops of the First Division will have their first full field inspection tomorrow. This inspection had been planned several times before but was cancelled because of maneuvers.

Defense Workers Available — A State-wide survey by the Massachusetts State Employment Service has disclosed 116,215 workers available to take jobs in defense industries, it was announced today. Of this number, 72,999, or 63 per cent, were men, and 43,216, or 37 per cent, were women. Listed as skilled workers were 23,164 persons.

Brewster an Overseer Of Bowdoin College

BRUNSWICK, Maine, June 20 (AP)—Maine's junior United States Senator, Ralph O. Brewster, will become an Overseer of Bowdoin College, his alma mater, today.

Mr. Brewster's election by the Board of Overseers, and that of John L. Baxter, Brunswick canner, will be announced at the annual meeting of the College's Alumni Association, which nominated the pair.

Campobello Welcomes President's Wife

LUBEC, Maine, June 20 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt motored here last night and was ferried across Quoddy Roads to the Canadian island of Campobello, where the President's family long has had a summer estate.

Natick Group Of New Homes On Exhibition

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In Natick, Mass., a rapidly growing community will celebrate Sunday 10 months of adherence to a new scheme of planning, zoning, and building construction.

If the 50,000 visitors expected by builder Sumner Hersey to visit his small-homes development on the opening day of a series of community fanfares in Oakdale will look closely enough, they will see a master community layout to start with, leading away from a spot close to the Worcester Turnpike to the shores of Pickerell Pond, with lots ranging in size from 10,000 to 30,000 feet. To start with also, there is a basic house plan which won the small house first prize in Life Magazine's nationwide prize architectural contest nearly three years ago.

Variety in Looks

Variety and individuality in exterior appearance are obtained by a skillful arrangement of porches, garages and trim with color and different materials playing a part in the transformations. By locating these $4,500 to $6,000 homes of four to five rooms on lots of not less than 10,000 feet, Oakdale obtains an unusual feeling of spaciousness, getting away completely from the box-like, sardine-packed appearance of the ordinary small, low-cost home community.

But that is not all that Oakdale will celebrate on Sunday or why jerry-builders need to take warning that their day is drawing to a close in these parts. Oakdale is a unique, co-operative housing arrangement through which a speculative builder, Mr. Hersey, joined hands with a sponsor, the Fuller Lumber Company, called in the largest department store in New England, the Jordan Marsh Company, to furnish its exhibit houses, accepted equipment from General Electric, and enlisted the full services of Boston Edison.

In this way, Mr. Hersey intends to show that the man of average means can own a home equipped with the best that industry can provide. A home in which the plaster has been torn away at vital points to show the construction of the house will be a feature of Sunday's celebrations.

"Talking House"

General Electric is also exhibiting its World's Fair "talking house." The walls listen to and answer all questions put to them by those interested in the community. A housing broadcast will be made over Station WEEI and four of the almost 70 houses in Oakdale, 50 of which have been sold, will be furnished by Jordan Marsh for exhibition purposes.

Simultaneously, the Jordan Marsh Company will announce the building of a full-size Oakdale residence in its downtown store. This home is expected to be opened on Monday for a period of 60 days. There will also be a demonstration of cooking equipment, electric washing machines, garbage dispositories in the sink, and other details which families are getting in Oakdale homes for a matter of $35 to $45 a month including all expenses.

The Jordan "budget home" will be advertised at $4,600. This is a basic house without garage ($300 extra), porch ($200), washing machine and garbage disposing equipment ($250) and fireplace ($75). In other words, the basic house plus the features mentioned add up to $5,475 worth of ultra-modern comfort and convenience in four and one-half rooms. The one-half room is the breakfast nook in the kitchen.

Cost of Financing

How much for financing a $4,600 house? Down payment is $460, leaving a mortgage of $4,140. This requires monthly payments of $22.19 to pay off the mortgage in 25 years, at 4¼ per cent. Taxes will take $9 a month in Natick, $1.20 for fire insurance, $1 for water for a grand total of $32.80 a month, of which $11 goes into the house and hence into the pockets of the buyer. The net monthly cost is $21.38 plus about $4 a month for heating on a 12-month budget.

But here comes the reason why Mr. Hersey calls his homes "low-upkeep" rather than "low-cost." More money has been spent in Oakdale homes for furnace, wiring, cabinets, dishwasher and electric sink, cooking, refrigeration than in the conventional low-cost home. At least $600 more has gone into a $4,000 house than is found in the usual $4,000 home based on lot and structure. But the added $600 investment reduces the maintenance costs by $2.63 a month or $31.56 a year.

In other words, every additional $100 you can put into the new house will cost only 56 cents more a month for financing. Yet, if that $100 was put into a better heating system, you might be saved upwards of $20 to $25 a year in heating bills. Thus, the moral obtained from Oakdale homes is . . . you can save money by spending more for the original investment. The issue is to find out where you can best expend $600 to $1,000 more to do the most good. Oakdale provides the answer.

By a Staff Photographer

Oakdale Homes in Natick

Houses at from $4,500 to $6,000 were built and equipped through co-operation of a prominent speculative builder, a lumber company, a nationally famous magazine, the largest department store in New England and one of the biggest makers of electrical equipment in the nation. Fifty of them have been sold in 10 months and 70 more are being built or are in the blueprint stage. Pictured is a house having three rooms down, two up for $6,000.

Navy Reports Submarine Is Hours Overdue

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 20 (AP)—The Navy reported today that one of its oldest submarine, the O-9, a small undersea boat recently brought back into commission, was seven hours overdue on a test dive off the Isle of Shoals, not far from where the Squalus sank two years ago with the loss of 26 lives.

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—The Navy Department reported today that the submarine O-9 was about three hours overdue at 1 p. m., E. S. T., from deep diving trials off Portsmouth, N. H., and that "serious concern" was felt over the vessel's safety.

The submarine went down about 375 feet below the surface, the Navy said.

"The Navy Department is seriously concerned as to the safety of the vessel, and everything possible is being done to locate it," the Navy said.

Two officers and 31 men were on the O-9 roster and it was assumed by the Navy Department here that all were aboard.

Quincy Airport Solely Federal

All civilian flying from the Dennison Airport, Quincy's aviation landmark, ended yesterday with the completion of United States Government contracts for instruction of flyers under the national defense program.

Wreckers are busy today preparing to move the large metal hangar to Muller Airport in Revere, officials of the flying field said.

The Government, which held a lease on the property, ordered the field closed June 1 in order to expand the adjoining growing naval air station at Squantum.

Bill to Abolish Merit Rating Defeated in Bay State Senate

Massachusetts employers were today looking forward to reductions in their unemployment compensation taxes following Senate defeat of organized labor's campaign to abolish merit rating.

On Jan. 1, 1942, employers with stable employment records will be rewarded with unemployment tax cuts under the merit rating system established by the 1939 Legislature over the stout objection of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Yesterday the Senate rejected legislation to abolish merit rating. The roll call vote was 16 to 15.

Senator Joseph B. Harrington (D) of Salem led the proponent fight, insisting that the unemployment compensation fund should not be depleted. He warned that after the present boom, a large fund would be great protection.

On the other hand Senator Charles W. Olson (R) of Ashland asserted that "employment is far better than unemployment compensation benefits and experience rating is an inducement to an employer to keep employees at work."

Under merit rating the employer 2.7 per cent pay roll tax for unemployment compensation may be reduced to as low as 0.7 per cent thrcugh steady employment records.

Cigarette Tax: The House is not ready to make permanent the 2-cents-a-package cigarette tax. Recently the Senate approved a maesure making the tax permanent, but the House now has amended the bill to extend the tax only to June 30, 1943. The levy was originally adopted as an emergency measure.

The Lower Branch refused to earmark the cigarette tax proceeds for old age assistance financing, then ordered the measure to a third reading.

Civil Service: One hundred public welfare employees in small Massachusetts communities moved closer to loss of their jobs as the Senate concurred with the House in approving legislation validating merit rating examinations given to such employees last Fall.

The examinations were ordered by the Social Security Board to place under civil service or merit meriting all welfare workers handling Federal funds. The Board threatened to withdraw $18,000,000 in annual Federal funds if the order was not obeyed.

One hundred of the 445 workers who took the examinations failed to obtain a passing mark and are scheduled for automatic discharge when the pending legislation is signed by the Governor. Opponents of the legislation charged the examinations were not fairly drawn.

Gasoline Shortage: Representative William E. Ramsdell (R) of Winchester filed resolutions in the House to memorialize the Federal Government, particularly President Roosevelt and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to assure Massachusetts of adequate gasoline and oil supplies.

The Representative pointed out that curtailment of gasoline and "oil" would seriously undermine the important recreation industry amounting to $200,000,000 annually in Massachusetts."

Bethlehem Labor Test Moves

Organized labor today won a breathing spell in its struggle to obtain exclusive bargaining rights for the 17,000 workers at the Fore River yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company in Quincy.

Victorious in most of its tilts with Bethlehem in the past three years, organized labor struck a snag yesterday. The upset came at a hearing before the National Labor Relations Board in Boston in an attempt to prove the Independent Union of Fore River Workers a company dominated union.

Trial examiner James C. Paradise granted the complainant, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, a continuance until today.

Today's hearing brought a request for adjournment for almost a week, and apparent removal of negotiations between Bethlehem and the union from Boston to New York. Samuel Angoff, counsel for the Industrial Union, said representatives of his union and the steel company would meet in New York next Tuesday, June 24, to clarify an agreement the company signed a week ago.

Developments today also indicated that the election at Fore River may be postponed until fall. Mr. Angoff said national representatives of the Industrial Union were investigating the situation, which might result in a request for a delay in holding the election now scheduled for Aug. 11.

Santosuosso Move Dismissed

Proceedings against Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, one of the defendants in the City of Boston's suit against former Governor and Mayor James M. Curley, was dismissed today by Judge Abraham Cohen of Boston Municipal Court.

Judge Cohen dismissed the supplementary proceedings brought to determine Dr. Santosuosso's ability to pay when neither party showed up in court when the case was called. Dr. Santosuosso when contacted said that he had never been served with process in these proceedings.

The office of Edward F. McClennan, Special Counsel for the City, reported that Mr. Clennan was out of town. It is understood that similar proceedings against Dr. Santosuosso can be instituted at any time.

Similar proceedings against Mr. Curley have been postponed until Oct. 6 to enable him to dispose of a quick-silver mine which he valued at $125,000.

Union Loses NLRB Vote

EAST BROOKFIELD, Mass., June 20 (AP) — Employees of the Maclan Hat Company have voted, in a National Labor Relations Board election, against the United Hatters, Cap, and Millinery Workers International Union (A. F. of L).. The vote, announced by R. J. Smith of the Boston office of NLRB, was 63 for the Union and 94 against.

Defense Talk For the Employed

Massachusetts' first civilian defense neighborhood conference for employed persons will be staged at the State House on June 25 at 4:30 p. m. under the auspices of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Designed to outline to State, city and local business-house employees opportunities for participation in civilian defense the conference will be held in the Gardiner Auditorium.

John W. Farley, Excutive Director of the Public Safety Committee, and Capt. André Morize, former French Minister of Information, will be the chief speakers. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will attend. Mr. Farley will outline the Committee's work. Captain Morize will give his personal observations regarding the duty of civilians under war conditions. Captain Morize was in Paris during the fall of France last year.

Several business houses have agreed to release their employees at 4 p. m. on Wednesday to attend the conference.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Informal concert by former voice pupils of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whitney Surette. Dr. Archibald T. Davison and Prof. Wallace Woodworth will conduct the unrehearsed program. In the First Parish Church, Concord, at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public.

Recital by the pupils of Miss Mary Moore of the New England Conservatory of Music Faculty. In Brown Hall, Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public free.

Saturday

All-day walk from Bedford to Carlisle Bridge, conducted by the Brookline Bird Club. Meet at Arlington Heights to take the 8:50 a. m. bus to Bedford. Those coming by auto plan to arrive at Bedford Square at 9:20 a. m. Leader, Miss Hanson, Com. 1595. Costs, 60 cents.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Modern French Paintings" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

Geology field walk in Marblehead, conducted by the Teachers' School of Natural Science. Train leaves North Station at 11:25 a. m. Meet at Marblehead Station at noon. Bring lunch for an all-day outing. Return by train or bus at will. Leader, Prof. Laurence LaForge, Kir. 0846.

Information outing to Harvard, Mass., conducted by the Field and Forest Club. "Fruitlands," the Alcott Home, and the American Indian Museum and Shaker Village Museum will be visted. For transportation call H. Harding Hale, Cap. 0880. Admission to each of the museums will be 10 cents. Leave about 1:45 p. m.

Afternoon walk at Ponkapoag Pond, conducted by the Brookline Bird Club. Meet at Mattapan Square to take the 1:45 p. m. bus. Those arriving by auto, meet at Ponkapoag at 2:15 p. m. Leader, Mr. Gammon, Asp. 1583. Costs, 60 cents.

"Grand Garden Fete" for the benefit of the Sandy MacFarland Fund of the British War Relief Society. The program will feature entertainment by the Boston Scottish Highlanders Pipe Band, with Angus McKillop as pipe major, two troops of Highland dancers from Boston and Pawtucket, and a group of singers and other musicians, beginning at 3 p. m. Thomas R. P. Gibb, royal secretary of the Scottish clans of the United States, and James Hogg, Chief of the Clan Sutherland, are scheduled to attend. At the estate of Mrs. E. D. Brandegee, Faulkner Farm, Allendale Road, Brookline, from 2 to 6 p. m.

Second June Exhibition of the Foxboro Garden Club. Among the features will be arrangement of flowers in a bowl suitable for the dining room table, submitted by guest garden clubs; flower arrangement in metal, pottery, glass, green glass bottles and unusual containers; miniature gardens, rock and cacti. Roses, iris, peonies and lilies will be among the classes. In the vestry of the Bethany Congregational Church, Forboro, from 2 to 9 p. m. Saturday, and from 1 to 9 p. m. Sunday. Open to the public, free.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Rae Muscanto, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14
Radio Timetable: Page 4

City Council's Head Protests To Roosevelt

A Congressional bill providing a 41 per cent reduction in the Federal Relief appropriation today aroused protest in Boston political circles, with William J. Galvin of Charlestown, President of the Boston City Council, telegraphing President Roosevelt and all New England Senators and Congressmen to throw their weight against the measure.

The bill, which reportedly would cause 24,000 of Massachusetts' 58,000 WPA workers to lose their jobs, would chiefly affect so-called white collar employees. About 1,500 out of 2,000 middle-aged seamstresses would be thrown out of work, along with many others who could not easily be absorbed into defense industries, Mr. Galvin asserted.

The bill is now pending before the United States Senate.

Many of the men who would be affected are not only married and the heads of large families, but are physically incapable of full-time heavy work, Mr. Galvin told the Washington officials.

It will be utterly impossible to absorb many of these people into defense work," he declared today. "It will mean nothing but hardship, and many people are stirred up over the situation."

Between 25,000 and 30,000 WPA workers are now engaged in national defense work. These projects are expected to remain undisturbed, a virtual labor battalion for Navy and War Department service.

The same result is expected in all New England states. Connecticut and Rhode Island would have a quota of 4,000 each; Maine and New Hampshire, 3,500 each; and Vermont, 2,400.

Cuts WPA Rolls

Somerville City officials announced today that no more Work Projects Administration plans will be started in the City, and that 600 of the 1,800 persons now engaged on various Federal projects will be dropped by July 1.

Announcement of the discharges and curtailment came as WPA officials in the City reported men and women "are still seeking WPA relief, and new cases have been added." Largest previous reduction in WPA personnel was about 20 per cent. Officials explain that the neediest families will be kept on the rolls "as long as possible." Projects on which the WPA will concentrate will have a close relationship to nation defense work, it is said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER RAIN WARM FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; continued warm; lowest temperature tonight about 70 degrees; gentle westerly winds.

Maine: Fair tonight, preceded by thunder shower activity in early evening in north and central portions; Saturday fair in interior, continued warm.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair tonight and Saturday, except scattered thunder storms in extreme north portion, continued warm.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair tonight and Saturday, continued warm.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island—Gentle to moderate westerly winds, weather fair, visibility good tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	79	91	New Orleans	74	83
Chicago	70	89	New York	72	89
Denver	57	92	Norfolk	73	86
Kansas City	74	88	Philadelphia	71	89
Los Angeles	64	78	San Francisco	52	65
Miami	74	87	Washington	70	88
Minneapolis	73	88			

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 20.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:19 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Saturday, 9:48 a. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m.
Light all vehicles by 8:34 p. m.

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"SEE AMERICA 1941"

Unusual week-end, 3 days, July 4	$ 33.50
Mexico escorted Tour, 23 days, Sept. 6	$331.00
California, 16 days, weekly, including hotels	$148.00
Cal., Yellowstone, Can. Rockies, Gr. Lakes	$485.00
California and Jasper, 23 days, Aug. 1	$298.00

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METROPOLITAN TRAVEL SERVICE, Inc.
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Gaspe Peninsula Wonder Tour
12 days $150 (Via Rawding Motors)

"New Yorker," Week-end Tour	$17.75	Smoky Mountains (Rawding)	$122.00
White Mountains, 2 days	19.50	Mexico Tour, 23 days, Sept. 6	331.00
Miami Beach, 8 days	62.90	California 24-Day Tour	395.00
Hollywood Beach, Fla	92.90	Santa Barbara Fiesta Tour	485.00
Saguenay Tour, 9 days	95.00	Alaska De Luxe Tour	495.00

For details, literature, any trip or cruise . . consult these Travel Specialists!

Aylsworth Travel Service, Inc	Providence, R. I.	Hatch & Bresnahan Travel Agency	Lynn, Mass.
A. K. Barrows Travel Service	Lowell, Mass.	Peter J. Mahen Travel Service	Dorchester, Mass.
Brodbine Travel Service	Boston, Mass.	George E. Marsters Co., Inc	Boston, Mass.
C. F. Carlson Tourist Agency	Quincy, Mass.	McCready Tourist Agency	Boston, Mass.
Carmen-Kimball Travel Office	Salem, Mass.	Metropolitan Travel Service	Boston, Mass.
A. J. Carroll Travel Service	Springfield, Mass.	Paragon Travel Agency	New Bedford, Mass.
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Church Travel Agency	Providence, R. I.	Peterson's, Inc.	Needham, Mass.
Colonial Travel Service, Inc	Boston, Mass.	Rawding Motor Tours	Boston, Mass.
Colpitts Tourist Company	Boston, Mass.	Rosasco's Travel Agency	North Adams, Mass.
Connors Travel Bureau	Fall River, Mass.	Rosenlund Travel Service	Worcester, Mass.
Dartmouth Travel Bureau	Hanover, N. H.	Rous Travel Service	Fitchburg, Mass.
Fall River Travel Bureau	Fall River, Mass.	Sullivan Travel Service	Worcester, Mass.
Federal Travel Service	Boston, Mass.	Sutton Travel Service	Methuen, Mass.
Foley Tourist Agency	Hartford, Conn.	University Travel Company	Cambridge, Mass.
Edward P. Gates Travel Service	Belmont 1038	Waltham Travel Bureau	Waltham, Mass.
Gaulin Travel Service	Woonsocket, R. I.	W. S. Webber Travel Service	Portland, Me.
Hall Travel Service	Boston, Mass.	A. C. Wentworth Travel Service	Springfield, Mass.
		Young's Travel Service	Worcester, Mass.

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Greatest Striking Power Sought for U. S. Air Force

WASHINGTON (AP)—Pilots are being trained at the rate of 12,000 a year, and the Army Air Corps has projected its schedule to 30,000 a year.

Mechanics are coming from Army Air Corps schools at the rate of 45,000 a year.

A national goal of 50,000 planes has been set for the Army's air arm that is being organized and outfitted to meet any threat in the Western Hemisphere.

But all the production of trained men and planes means little to the defense of the Americas unless it is welded into an army of the air.

Great Striking Power

To give the Nation just that, the General Headquarters Air Force has been organized, projected as the greatest air-striking power in the world and distributed so that a force can be concentrated at any point in the Western Hemisphere within 24 hours.

Formed six years ago on a plan that was originated in 1917, but with the benefit of experience from observers of the great air battles over Britain, the GHQ Air Force is concerned with combat alone. Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, now in the Canal Zone, was the latter-day author of the idea.

Recently President Roosevelt called for greatly accelerated production of heavy bombers. Carrying out the President's command is the function of the War Department and the Office of Production Management.

The GHQ Air Force is concerned only with the finished product—planes and the men to fly them.

Job for Air Force

The job of this ever-growing force of specialists in the science of air combat—so important since the European conflict demonstrated the necessity for control of the skies—is to blanket the Nation and watch the hemisphere with its planes.

Because production has only recently begun to mount—it is approaching 1,500 planes a month, and Britain is getting an undisclosed portion of that—GHQ's force of combat planes probably numbers only a few thousands now.

About 40 per cent of the factory output is training planes.

The President has set a goal of 50,000 planes for the Nation. By the gauge of the other air forces of the world, that will mean about 25,000 combat planes, the remainder trainers, transports and such.

Nation Is Districted

To have a fighting force immediately available wherever it might be needed, the Army has districted the Nation thus:

First Air Force—Covers the northeast, with the main base at Mitchel Field, L. I. Its planes, from there and nine other fields, are to cover from New York to Michigan and as far south as the Virginia-Carolina line.

Second Air Force—McChord Field, Spokane, Wash., is the base of this northwest unit covering east to Boise, Idaho, within flying distance of Michigan.

Third Air Force—The southeast headquarters are Tampa, Fla., the force extending as far west as Mississippi.

Fourth Air Force—Southwest headquarters are at Riverside, Calif., with operations as far east as Tucson, Ariz., and its territory reaching eastward to overlap with the Third Air Force.

With the speed and range of the modern military plane, each force is in position to support the other within a few hours.

This decentralized field army of the air has many operating bases within each air force district. General headquarters are at Bolling Field, within sight of the Capitol dome.

Commander of it all is Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, West Virginian, who started in the Army as an infantryman and has been flying since 1917.

He has equal rank with the commander of the four armies, and like them, in event of war, will work immediately under the general field headquarters.

All the energies of the Air Corps are directed toward perfecting the GHQ Air Force. Other branches of the air corps are concerned with the vast and ever-expanding program of developing and testing planes, enlisting and training pilots, bombardiers, photographers, observers, navigators, gunners, radio operators, mechanics and the thousands of men required to keep a vast force in the air.

The work of 12 to 15 ground men—most of them highly skilled—is needed to keep one pilot and plane in action.

Two Fighting Units

Each segment of the Army's Air Force will have two general fighting units—a Bomber Command and an Interceptor Command. The bomber, just as its name implies, is the force charged with destroying enemy strongholds, whether they be military or the vital production centers. The interceptor command directs the swift, deadly, smaller planes, armed with cannon and machine guns, that are to put enemy flights out of action or protect our own bombers.

Working closely with the Interceptor Commands will be the civilian aircraft spotters—planned to total more than 500,000—who are being organized to watch the skies and report instantly to air force headquarters any hostile planes.

Although the GHQ Air Force is designed to be most flexible with expansion possible to the limit of the availability of pilots and planes, a representative setup of a Bomber Command would include a wing of two groups and two reconnaissance squadrons. One group would be of heavy bombers—the four-motored, long-range ships on which so much effort is being concentrated. The planes of the other group would be of medium size—the familiar two-motor craft developed generally from the better known transport types.

Extra-Curricular Course at Zoo Instructs San Diego Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—During 1941, more than 10,000 Southern California and Mexican school children will supplement their education by visits to the San Diego Zoological gardens, located in this City's 1400-acre Balboa Park.

A far-reaching educational program is being carried out by Mrs. Lena P. Crouse, chairman of the society's educational committee, many features of which are believed to be unique in the Nation.

Inaugurated last year as a "trial balloon" experiment, the program has caught the fancy of not only the educators and children of San Diego County, but those as far south as Tiajuana, Mexico, and as far north as Santa Barbara. Last year, about 7,000 children were brought in zoo buses to study the 3,000 animals.

"Our plan does not just call for the trip to see the animals for the fun of it," explained Mrs. Crouse, a former instructor of elementary science. "I make it a point to discuss in advance with each teacher the problems that her class is studying. Then, we use the zoo as sort of a huge laboratory to supplement that subject.

"For example, if a class is studying art, we take the class through the grounds, and students sketch some of the animals."

Small Town Garages Slated For Vital Role in Defense

NEW YORK (AP)—A broad plan to spread the production of armament parts to every cross-roads garage throughout the Nation with trained mechanics is quietly being discussed in automotive circles.

Such a plan, according to preliminary reports, would:

1. Speed defense goods production by bringing into armament building the skills of the men who service and repair automobiles, and

2. Give automobile sales service and sales service rooms and garages a fillip of activity to replace business which may be lost in the 1942 model year through the coming 20 per cent or larger cut in production of new cars.

Such a plan, it is estimated, would make available for armament manufacture around 1,000,000 machine-trained automobile mechanics employed in 80,000 garages, big and small.

Here's the story, as it comes in fragments from a dozen quarters:

William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management and former General Motors head, is pressing efforts to speed arms production. There is a growing shortage of machine-trained workers. Why not, therefore, distribute machine tools to auto repair shops and let skilled garage mechanics, after a period of instruction, man them?

Many small parts for guns, tanks, other ordnance are simply made but at present are occupying already crowded workers' time in many important defense plants. Why not let these big plant workers concentrate on the heavy and intricate ordnance parts and farm out to skilled workers in auto service rooms the production of the simpler pieces?

Some drawbacks to the scheme immediately present themselves, the biggest of which is transportation. Raw materials would have to be carted, fan-like, from steel, aluminum and other materials-producing centers to the thousands of garages. Then, the finished parts would have to be freighted back to armament assembling plants.

The plan is in line with steps already under way in industry to regiment unused machine production space and time in peace-time goods factories for armament-producing purposes.

Big need at the moment in comprehensive plans to ship machine tools to auto garages for arms parts building is lack of tools to ship. However, the machine tool industry by the end of this year expects to expand its tool-making capacity to around $800,000,000 annually, which would be more than double the $450,000,000 output last year, a figure which in turn was double the 1939 production.

Chronicler of Auto Industry Started Out in Bicycle Era

DETROIT (AP)—The most widely known of living automotive writers . . . he can address more motor-car manufacturers, past and present—those who succeeded and those who failed—by their given names than any other individual in the United States. . . .

And he's one of the most colorful and best loved figures the reporting phase of the automotive industry has developed. . . .

Car manufacturers, engineers, sales executives, old-time sports figures, automotive editors and scores of others will recognize the description immediately as belonging to Chris Sinsabaugh, editor of "Automotive News." An early day bicycle racer, one-time newspaper sports reporter, editorial genius of various trade magazines that flourished before and with the motorcar industry and in addition, an author. . . .

That's Chris Sinsabaugh in brief.

And so far as any of his friends can remember, Chris never said or wrote anything ill about anybody in 55 years of newspaper work.

Likes to Reminisce

Chris likes to reminisce, but about persons and events associated with his earlier days, rather than about himself specifically. Something of this attitude is reflected in the title he chose for his book—"Who, Me?" which he describes as "My auto-biography," with emphasis on the first part of the hyphenated word.

He admits that the initial stirrings of the automobile industry in its infancy caught him somewhat off guard. He caught up with it in a hurry, however.

A rabid cycling enthusiast from the mid-eighties until the collapse of the bicycle industry in the late nineties, he had the idea, as he puts it, "that bicycles would be the public's main means of transportation for the next 50 years." He points out, incidentally, that just before the decline, annual output of bicycles had reached 1,182,891 units.

Chris believes that personalities, all of whom he knew intimately, played a major part in the building of the automobile industry. He leavens this statement, however, with the query: "But did you ever stop to think—those greats of yesterday could not have achieved success if it had not been for rubber?"

Praise for Kettering

He maintains that the outstanding development in 40 years of automobile history has been a single individual—Charles F. Kettering, the industry's leading engineer and natural scientist—because of his invention of the electric starter, his discoveries in quick drying enamel and his research in gasoline.

Chris has the enviable faculty of remembering men and their achievements; he can cite dates without reference to record; he knows the names of all the early makes of automobiles as well as their bicycle predecessors and the men who built them.

Chris Sinsabaugh was 15 years old when he got his first job as an office boy for the Chicago Mail. At 18 he was a city hall reporter for the Chicago Daily News. He resigned that position to become Assistant Editor of the publication "Bearings," devoted to cycling.

So absorbed did he become in "wheeling," from the era of the old high wheeled "ordinary" through the development of the "cushion" and pneumatic tired "safety" bicyles, the chainless and coaster-brake models that he once wrote a newspaper column about the form of entertainment and diversion that became an obsession in the early nineties.

Chris returned to the Chicago Daily News as one of its sports writers when cycling came upon lean days. In 1905 he became editor of "Motor Age," subsequently of "Motor," "Motor Life," and "The American Motorist," and in 1931 was made editor of what is now "Automotive News."

In his earlier days Chris covered or figured in the promotion of many automobile races, among them the famed Glidden Tours, the endurance tests of the motor industry's adolescence; the famous Vanderbilt Cup races, the Elgin road races, the Sheepshead Bay events. As a sports writer he coined the nickname Cubs for the Chicago National League Baseball team.

In describing his coverage of some of the early road races, he tells of preceding—not following—the contestants on his bicycle and waiting at the finish line to get the story from the participants.

From his fund of historical fact and never-ending research, Chris is convinced the honor of building the first practicable American gasoline propelled automobile belongs to the late Charles E. Duryea.

Mr. Duryea, incidentally, won the first American automobile race of record—the Chicago Herald road race on Thanksgiving Day, 1895.

Although Chris was writing automobile columns as early as 1905 for both the Chicago Daily News and the Chicago Tribune, he says he wasn't the first automobile editor of record. He thinks perhaps that distinction belongs to Alfred Reeves, who later became Vice-President and General Manager of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association.

JENNEY Announces IMPORTANT NEW SERVICE TO MOTORISTS

If you have been using some other gasoline start your use of Jenney gasoline with the new, improved $1 Solvenized Treatment, and so get full benefit of Jenney's greater mileage while you're earning your free Treatments to follow.

Free Solvenized* tune-up Treatment with every 250 gallons of gasoline—to keep your car at peak performance . . .

Now every time your purchases of Jenney Gasoline total 250 gallons, Jenney gives you absolutely free a new kind of Solvenized* tune-up Treatment. You'll be amazed at the wonderful peak condition in which this will keep your car.

In other parts of the country thousands of motorists pay $1 regularly for this improved Solvenized Treatment, because of the increase it gives them in compression, power, mileage—and satisfaction.

Drive to your nearest Jenney station and start to take advantage of this offer today.

If your Jenney station isn't equipped to give Solvenized Treatments, call Hancock 8150 for the address of another near you that is.

*Trademark registered United States Patent Office

JENNEY

SOLVENIZED HY-POWER and AERO GASOLINES • SOLVENOIL

Poverty's Inevitability Called a Cast Off View at New Hampshire Meeting

Group Told Freedom Entails Support of Common Welfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., June 20—Real freedom for the individual means that each person must take responsibility for his share in maintaining the common welfare," Prof. Dwight Sanderson of Cornell University told 200 teachers of agriculture and home economics of the schools of Vermont and New Hampshire, who are here attending the University of New Hampshire's seventy-fifth anniversary celebration.

"We no longer accept the medieval view of the inevitability or the holiness of poverty," said Professor Sanderson.

The first session of the four-day school of opinion for agricultural and home economics teachers was opened by Earl H. Little, School Supervisor of Agriculture for the State of New Hampshire, who introduced Dr. Carl F. Taeusch, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Purpose of the conference, said Dr. Taeusch, was first to get a general agreement on problems the people of Vermont and New Hampshire face, and second, to determine what sort of society we want now, during a possible war, or after such a war. Third, he said, members of such a school of philosophy or opinion, after they have figured out what they want in the world, should leave to the natural scientists the means to get what we want.

More than 100 similar schools have been held in various states of the Nation in recent years, said Dr. Taeusch. Skepticism and a looking of facts straight in the face are the basis of philosophy, along with an attitude of tolerance. Putting of first facts first is also essential: guns or butter, fertilizer or explosives, human beings or material welfare.

Speaking before a meeting sponsored by the Consumers' Union and the American Association of Scientific Workers, Dr. Norman E. Hines of Colgate University strongly advised subsidization of young persons' marriages by their parents as a means of solving marriage problems. He stressed the fact that this subsidization, if correctly handled, should not result in young people's "leaning on their parents any more than is necessary "or should not cause interference from parents.

The Colgate professor of sociology also pleaded for comprehensive courses in insurance in every high school in the Country. "The American people are over-sold on insurance and most of them have the wrong kind. Courses for high school students would help correct this for they would give students a better understanding in this all important field of saving," he said.

Samuel Burgen

Entries Galore for Bay State Civilian Defense Slogan

From more than 10,600 responses, officers of the Boston Advertising Club as judges are choosing a civilian defense slogan for Massachusetts in a State-wide contest sponsored by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. The contest is one of the manifold activities of the Commonwealth's official civilian defense arm, whose duties include co-operation with local defense programs, such as Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's in Boston.

Shown, left to right—Edwin M. Leason, President of the Advertising Club; Alfred E. Smith, Elizabeth McDonald, and Ranny Weeks of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and Charles E. Downing.

The winner of the contest and the winning slogan will be announced soon.

Larger Use Of Anthracite Is Forecast

Prediction of "an increased market for the anthracite industry as a result of fast approaching wartime economy," was made in the closing session of a two-day New England conference on anthracite utilization held under the joint sponsorship of the Massachusetts Department of Education University Extension and Anthracite Industries, Inc., at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Conference covered discussions of a wide range of subjects having to do with commercial and domestic heating. Because of international conditions that have cut deeply into the possible supply of fuel oil for heating purposes, the primary objective of the Conference was the education of the retail fuel merchant and allied heating trades to assume their responsibilities in the probable emergency shortages of fuel oil. Because of these shortages many home owners are faced with the serious problem of obtaining heat next Fall, with the result that the plentiful supply of anthracite coal available will be relied on to take the place of oil in both domestic and commercial heating. This will necessitate adapting consumers' present heating plants to burn coal instead of fuel oil.

Recent research work shows that anthracite can be as clean and convenient as any other fuel, according to Dr. H. J. Rose who has been carrying on studies in ash and fuel handling at Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh. "Ashes are by no means valueless or the unmitigated drawback to anthracite that the casual observer might assume," he said.

J. D. Jillson, Sales Engineer of the Anthracite Industries Inc., predicted "an increased market for the anthracite industry as a result of fast aproaching wartime economy," in his paper which carefully analyzed anthracite's position in the present-day fuel market.

Librarians' Sail Tonight

More than 600 librarians, in Boston for the national convention of the American Librarian's Association, are scheduled to board the steamer Steel Pier at Foster's Wharf tonight for a three-hour moonlight sail, among the harbor islands and along the North Shore.

Study of Traffic Problem Is Under Way in Providence

The Week in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20 — The Advisory Committee named by Mayor Dennis J. Roberts of Providence to investigate the city's traffic problem and present recommendations for improvement has begun its study by going back 15 years to the Whitten Plan of 1926, the most elaborate traffic report heretofore made in Providence.

Although mentioned from time to time whenever the traffic problem was under discussion, the Whitten Plan has been tucked away accumulating dust for the past decade and a half and never has received serious consideration. The Advisory Committee is aware that traffic conditions have changed greatly since 1926, but believes suggestions in the Whitten Plan still might be applicable today.

Principal objection of the Whitten Plan was its cost—an estimated $40,000,000. The problem which Robert Whitten, the author, outlined 15 years ago, however, is the same problem that exists today, though exaggerated many times, as Mr. Whitten predicted it would be if no planned program was carried out.

His program was designed to keep through traffic out of the congested downtown areas, expedite the movement of traffic in and out of the center of the city and eliminate the serious congestion—serious even in 1926—on the traffic arteries radiating from the heart of Providence. Every subsequent proposal for solving the city's traffice problem has had the same objective.

The Whitten Plan called for construction of two express highways, one north and south and the other east and west. Both were to avoid the downtown area but to pass close by. A network of subsidiary roads and approaches completed the basic plan.

At the time the Whitten Plan was considered visionary and impossibly expensive. The thought of spending a sum 25 per cent greater than the city's net debt at the time for a city highway plan was ruled out as utterly impractical.

In the intervening years a wide variety of proposals have been offered. One-way traffic is now the rule on many of the downtown streets. The Point Street viaduct, completed last year, has eased but not eliminated the situation at the city's most heavily-congested intersection. Other expedients have been tried and still others are proposed, including the rotary plan which diverts through traffic around the city instead of through it. But no matter how rapidly the expedients were offered and put into effect, the problem itself always seemed to be two jumps ahead.

Speaking before the committee at its first session, Mayor Roberts warned that traffic improvements are expensive and that the city has little money to invest in traffic plans. He pointed out, however, that a similar committee appointed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in Boston had achieved gratifying results and expressed the hope that a satisfactory plan for Providence could be evolved without too great an investment.

Fuel Issue

Alarmed by the prospect of a fuel shortage in New England next winter, Russell W. Field, President of the Providence Chamber of Commerce has formed an emergency fuel committee to seek ways to maintain an uninterrupted flow of coal and oil to this region.

The Chamber's action followed the warning by Frederick A. Wilmot, Executive Secretary of the Rhode Island Defense Council, that the fuel shortage might be acute in this section.

Meanwhile the State's Defense Council has studied the air raid precautions program in Massachusetts and announced that between 7,500 and 10,000 persons trained in air raid work will be required in this state under the national program of home defense.

Mr. Wilmot said arrangements are being worked out to train the volunteer wardens in the public schools and colleges in Rhode Island where the special courses will be given.

Hot Weather Foods Take Lead In Markets of Greater Boston

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Hot weather foods are featured in many market places of Metropolitan Boston today. Berries, fruits, vegetables, ready-cooked meats, and canned delicacies are offered for the week-end menus.

Strawberries are at the height of the season, and are not plentiful but of good quality. Prices of natives range from 20 to 30 cents a quart, with some stores offering attractive looking berries as low as 10 cents. Blueberries are increasingly plentiful, shipped in from Southern states, and selling around 25 to 35 cents a quart. New Jersey raspberries are offered in some stalls of Faneuil Hall market at 25 cents a pint.

Watermelons are increasing in supply, with $1 a melon talked in the Faneuil Hall area, but chain stores offering somewhat smaller ones at 49 cents and one cut-price group of stores offering them at 39 cents.

Native lettuce and spinach are both plentiful and as low in price as they will be this season, in opinion of marketmen. Green peas are as low as 12½ cents a pound in chain stores, green beans 6½ cents, beets 4½ cents a bunch, native iceberg lettuce 6½ cents a head, native spinach three pounds for 10 cents, and summer squash three pounds for 10 cents.

In the market places are found such items as green corn on the cob at 75 cents a dozen ears; South American Bartlett pears 90 cents a dozen; Malaga grapes from Chile 35 cents a pound; cauliflower 25 cents a head; bananas, four pounds for 25 cents, and California potatoes four pounds for 25 cents.

In canned goods, the shopper finds whole and half chickens, hams, sausage, chicken a la king, and corned beef and roast beef. All are cooked.

Seafood, too, is attractive, with fresh salmon offered as low as 23 cents a pound in chain stores, lobster meat as low as 89 cents a pound, halibut 25 cents, mackerel seven cents, and the staple cod and haddock around 10 cents.

Meats and poultry show little change in price from a week ago. Chain stores still offer a group of beefsteaks and roasts at 31 cents a pound, rib roasts 21 to 23 cents, face of the rump 29 to 31 cents, lamb legs 27 cents, veal legs 19 cents, smoked hams 27 cents, cooked hams 29 to 33 cents, turkeys 25 to 29 cents, chicken 23 to 29, ducks as low as 16 cents for a "Friday only special," and fowl 27 cents.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, June 21
112:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, June 22

3:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Forced Defense Labor Listing in N. E., Nation?

New England, and perhaps the Nation, today stands at the crossroads where Great Britain halted before mobilizing labor by compulsory registration for defense production.

This was the conclusion in Federal circles in Boston today following the release by Civil Service officials of a list of occupations in which skilled labor shortages seriously threaten defense production.

Particularly serious is the shortage at Massachusetts' three munitions centers, the Boston Navy Yard, Watertown Arsenal, and Springfield Armory, William A. Foley, district manager of the Civil Service Commission, said.

A similarity between British and American lists of skilled trades in which workmen are urgently needed is also seen. As an example, Mr. Foley said the Navy Yard needs anglesmiths, flange turners, loftsmen, drop forgers, boiler makers, driller, punchers and shearers, inside and outside machinists, boatbuilders, and molders.

A list attached to the British Government order for registration of shipbuilding workers included ironsmiths, boilermakers, craftsmen, drillers, fitters, plumbers, riveters and machinists.

Under the British registration orders, issued separately for each industry, all persons between the ages of 16 and 60 are required to register for part-time service. The shipbuilding workers order decreed registration for men who have engaged in specified occupations within the past 15 years for an aggregate of not less than 12 months. Only workers already at work in shipyards were exempt from the order.

Comparative importance of the registrees' current work and the work they would do in the shipyard is considered after registration.

Mr. Foley has issued several appeals such as the one he gave today, and is not entirely sanguine of their effect. It may be necessary, he said, to go outside the district to Chicago and other industrial areas to ask for assistance. He pointed out, however, that the shortage is not restricted to New England, but to most sections of the United States.

He asked qualified workers not now engaged in national defense production to apply at the Civil Service office on the 10th floor of the Federal Building or to any first or second class post office.

At Springfield Armory, the Government needs diesinkers, gaugemakers, toolmakers, barrel straighteners, gaugecheckers, and machine operators for tool grinding and profilers. In Watertown, there is a shortage of machinists, toolmakers and machine operators for lathes, vertical boring mills, planers, and automatic screws.

Today on Short Waves

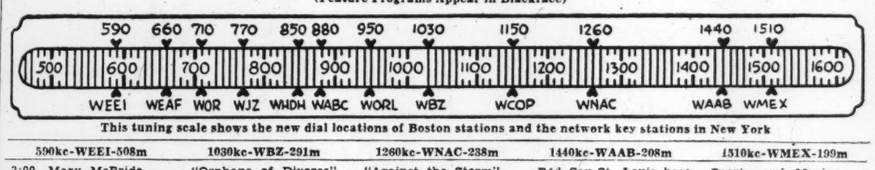
Sydney, N. S. W.—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour"; Air Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—7 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Music by Hungarian Composers; Talk; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—9 p. m.—"The Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Music by Great Masters." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Tokyo—10:45 p. m.—Talk in Japanese; Report. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Guatemala — 11 p. m. — Radio-Theater: "Como Una Torre." Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"World Affairs"; H. Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler in South America.
7:30 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for North Americans.
(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program; English Instruction, News and Music.
10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS (11.87mc)
5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6 p. m.—News in Spanish; Clark Dennis, tenor; Hollywood Highlights; "Rhythmic Melodies."
7 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Frankie Master's Orchestra; Bobby Byrne and his orchestra.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rumba Orchestra; Viennese Ensemble.
11 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Cowboy songs; Dick Rogers' Orchestra.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game	Sports and Music
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30	"Melodic Caravan"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game	Sports and Music
3:45	News; "Sketchbook"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.		Sports and Music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Network speaker	"Susan, Be Smooth"; women's program	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"		"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch.	Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game	Bob Huston, songs
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or.	Edgar A. Guest; News.	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker, story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"From A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Playtime"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Bridge to Yesterday"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Shain Sisters Trio
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	Talk, "Radio Magic"	News of the World	"Pu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30	"Waltz Time"	Marion Mann, singer	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Salute to Malden
7:45	Camp Edwards pgm	Bobby Byrnes' Orchestra.	Walter Kidder, songs		"Lest We Forget"
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour: Cantor - Pious; "Claudia," sketch; music; E. Davis**	**News commentators**	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra "Information, Please!" Clifton Fadiman, m. e.**	"Double or Nothing"; Walter Compton, m. c.	"Castles in the Air"
8:15		Jean Cavall, singer			"Castles in the Air"
8:30		"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch		Fort Devens Radio Party	Civilian Defense talk
8:45				Fort Devens Radio Party	Russian choir
9:00	'Great Plays'; Martin's "Milky Way"	Ben Bernie's quiz program; Bailey Sisters	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heater	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				Propaganda Analysis	
9:30	Hollywood Premiere: drama	"Your Happy Birthday"; variety program	"Uncle Walter's Dog House"; variety	News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
10:00	**"Penthouse Party"; Ilka Chase, m. c.**	'Romance and Rhythm'; Charles Dant's Orch.	"Wings of Destiny"; dramatic sketch	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15				Will Johnson's Orch.	Dance Digest
10:30	"Songs for Sale"	First Piano Quartet	Network speakers	"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	"Story Dramas"	Network speakers	"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music	News Service	Reradiocast, "People's Playhouse"	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works of Music"	Weather; "Music You Want"	Local news; Weather.		Dance Digest
11:30			Paul Whiteman's Orch.	"Vagabond's Trail"; strings and reeds	"Day's End"; News
11:45	Eddie O'Hearn's Or.	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.		

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Music; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Garden talk; News	"Musical Clock"	George and Dixie, songs.	News Service	
7:45	News; Weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast: music.	Weather; News	"Morning Watch"	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy Revue	Headline News; Morning Toast: popular music	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	"Post Exchange"
8:45			"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	"Good Morning Cheer"
9:00	Press News	News; talk; music	Variations: music	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	'Listen Ladies' with Joan Adams	Rakov's Orchestra	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30		"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Breakfast Club"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Texas Ramblers
9:45	"About Us"	Shopping talk	Concert Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Texas Ramblers
10:00	'The Life of Riley';	Irene Hanify, organist.	"Bright Idea Club"	"Rainbow House"; juvenile program	Studio Speaker
10:15	comedy drama	News Service	"Happy Jack Turner"		"Handy Andy"
10:30	Gardening program.	"Four Polka Dots"	"America, the Free"; chorus; orchestra	"Rainbow House"; juvenile program	"Going Shopping With You"; music
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Rosa Lee, soprano			
11:00	Serenade"; music	**NBC Summer Symphony; Dean Dixon, conductor**	Station E-Z-R-A: comedy sketch	"Chicagoland Concert";	News and Sports
11:15	**"Eire's Position"**		**Defense for America series: dramatization**	**Marian Claire, soprano; Henry Weber's Orchestra; speaker**	Dance Digest
11:30	Golfers' Forum	WFAA - KGKO Studio dedication; music			Dance Digest
11:45	News; Sports				Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	**Cleveland Summer Orchestra concert**	Dance Digest
11:15	Eddie O'Hearn's Or.	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather.		Dance Digest
11:30	Michael Loring's Or.	Talk, "Peace or War."	Arturo Arturo's Orch.	"California Melodies";	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Michael Loring's Or.	Senator Wheeler	Arturo Arturo's Orch.	Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 269 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut
New London—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine
Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Mondays to Fridays, 11:30 a. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Week days, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts
Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 11.79 mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:15 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m); 8:15 p. m., 15.13mc (19.8m) 11.73mc (25.6m). The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturday, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 3:30 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:30 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays through Fridays, 2 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
West Yarmouth — Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire
Manchester — Mondays-Fridays, inc., 6:45 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.
Portsmouth — No regular time assigned, WHEB, 750kc.

Rhode Island
Pawtucket — Daily, 12:15 p. m., WFCI, 1420kc.

Vermont
Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1230kc.
Rutland — Week days, 10 a. m., WSYB, 1490kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1420kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave
Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building; Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:15 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m); 8:15 p. m., 15.13mc (19.8m) 11.73mc (25.6m). The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturday, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 3:30 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.

Missouri
Kansas City — Mondays to Fridays, 12 noon, W9XA, 26.00mc (11.05m).

Republic of Panama
Colon — Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City — Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 4:30 p. m., HP5A shortwave, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Manitoba
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Freedom From Slums Note Is Sounded by Straus at Charlestown Dedication

Lady Halifax Pays Visit To Boston War Aid Centers

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

American relief to war-time Britain received gracious impetus today as Viscountess Halifax visited British relief workrooms in Boston.

In a workshop of the British War Relief Society, the wife of the British Ambassador inspected clothing made by Boston women and nailed up the 1,000th case of war relief goods sent by that group for distribution to London war sufferers.

It may be that the case will be opened in the rooms of her own home in Eaton Square, which has been turned into a depot, as she put it, "for these wonderful things that you are sending over."

Lady Halifax was escorted on her tour this morning by Mrs. Bartlett Harwood, Committee member of the Society and of Bundles for Britain, Robert W. Mortimer, Vice-Chairman of the Society, Gaspar G. Bacon, Stuart C. Rand, Co-Chairmen, and Howard G. Wright, Executive Secretary.

The first stop of the official party, which was accompanied by a police escort, was the headquarters at 27 State Street.

At the uptown branch, the British Ambassador's wife was greeted by Mrs. Herbert B. Shaw and Mrs. John E. Kennedy, Co-Chairmen, as well as members of the Executive Committee. She was shown the workrooms and the garments ready for shipment.

Mrs. William Endicott, Chairman, and Miss Delia Pasqua, a worker from the Phillips House, participated in the ceremony of nailing up the one thousandth box.

Lady Halifax, after personal greetings to many present including Mrs. John S. Ames, Mrs. Robert B. Choate, Mrs. Gardiner H. Fiske, Mrs. Ellery Sedgwick, and Mrs. R. E. Danielson, expressed her deep appreciation for the work being done in Boston on behalf of English war sufferers.

She was "thrilled," she said, to see the work that is going on here, and was particularly happy to have had the opportunity of "actually putting a nail in one of the boxes going abroad since I have unpacked so many of these cases in London."

Y. W. C. A. Luncheon Guest

"I will not say thank you," she told the workers gathered around her, "because you know how we feel about the wonderful work that is going on in England, and how much we appreciate all these lovely things coming over."

Lady Halifax also visited Bundles for Britain at 355 Boylston Street and the American Red Cross headquarters on Gloucester Street, after which she was entertained at a luncheon at the Boston Young Women's Christian Association on Clarendon Street by members of the Y. W. C. A., the American Association of University Women and the League of Women Voters.

Seated at the head table with Lady Halifax were Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin; Dr. Ada L. Comstock; Mrs. Thomas M. Claflin, President of the Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Robert Homans, Dean Margaret Morriss of the Association of University Women; Mrs. C. Douglas Mercer, Mrs. Boyd Tollinton, wife of the British Consul; Mrs. Alexander Whiteside; Miss Harriet Robeson; Mrs. Gaston Summer; Mrs. Rose Norwood; Mrs. John J. Mahoney; Miss Mildred MacAfee, President of Wellesley College; and Mrs. La Rue Brown.

At a press conference yesterday, it which the Ambassador's wife received womem members of the press in her suite at the Copley Plaza Hotel, she confessed that she hadn't as yet tasted hot dogs, but "hoped to." In fact, she told reporters that she thought American food very good. "I love your salads," she said, and expressed a fondness also for American vegetables and corn bread. The English "are very poor cooks," in her opinion.

Lord and Lady Halifax were given a reception this afternoon by the English-Speaking Union at the Junion League headquarters, 0 Marlborough Street.

This evening they will be the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, after which they will leave for Philadelphia on the midnight train.

Britain and U. S. 'Side by Side' After War, Lord Halifax Says

Continued from Page 1

Europe had been under Hitler's heel." Viscount Halffax made this statement in discounting the possibility of a negotiated peace. He added these words:

"There is absolutely no possibility of a compromise between the German way of life and that of the British and American democracies."

Recalling the days when he personally conferred with Hitler as British Foreign Secretary in an effort to secure a stable understanding in Europe, His Majesty's Ambassador continued: "No country worked harder to avoid the great and enduring tragedy of total war than my country. There were many who believed we tried too hard and too long. We were inexorably forced to the conclusion that we must meet the gospel of force by force, and by force show that force does not pay."

German Guarantees

In a humorous reference to the falsity of German guarantees, he declared: "No country is in a state so dangerous as one which has received one of Hitler's guarantees." He did not make clear whether this remark referred to Turkey's recent pact with the Reich.

"Hitler usese agreements as a criminal uses a drug on his victims," the diplomat continued, "to be able to rob and murder him with greater ease and pleasure."

Discussing German strategy the British Ambassador held there are three weapons being used against Britain—invasion, bombing and blockade. With reference to invasion he stated, "I give you firm, confident assurance that if ever the Germans try an invasion, every man, woman and child in England will give them the most glorious reception they have ever had.

"After all," he slyly observed, "we are not accustomed to being invaded. We haven't acquired the habit of it; and we don't mean to acquire it.

"When history is written, it will be said that Hitler lost the war in the months of June and July, 1940, when he allowed to slip through his fingers the best chance he will ever have" to invade England.

Commenting on the aerial battle over Britain, he declared "good progress" is being made in meeting the problem of night bombing.

With reference to the blockade, His Majesty's Ambassador appealed once more for America to get the goods to the battlefront. "By whatever means your Government deems best, it is vitally important to make sure that the material you are manufacturing with such energy and such disturbance of civil life safely reaches the hands of England stretched out to receive them," he solemnly asserted.

His itinerary today was as full as the hands of a Hurricane pilot handling a swarm of dive bombers. The morning began early with visits from a dozen or more callers; the Ambassador was holding court.

The trip will also include a visit to the Federal Housing Project in Charlestown and a stopover at a British warship in port—known to the Ambassador and his party as "S-11."

At 2:45 he will award the Order of the British Empire to Charles Steward, the Manager of Cunard White Star Lines. From 5 to 6 p. m. the English-Speaking Union will hold a reception for him at the Junior League Building.

The morning's interviews over, Lord Halifax still had a full schedule: he paid official calls upon William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, and upon the Rt. Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, Episcopal Bishop of Boston.

At Bunker Hill

During his sight-seeing tour this afternoon in the company of the Consul-General, he will make "every effort" to stop at the Bunker Hill monument, for this is one of the sights of Boston he has always wanted to see, he said.

Among those who were invited guests at the official reception were Dr. Frederick Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association; the Rev. Dr. Russell H. Stafford, Congregational clergyman; Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College; Dr. Carl S. Ell, President of Northeastern University; Dr. Daniel Marsh, President of Boston University; John P. Tinsley, President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; and Allan Forbes, President of the State Street Trust Co.

The interviews were held in groups—the churchmen, the educators, and the business men making up the three parties.

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Fore River Guard By U. S. Permanent

Permanent Coast Guard control of Fore River in front of the Bethlehem Steel Company ship yards is disclosed today as part of the Federal Government's policy to tighten up the protective precautions around defense industries.

A spokesman for the patrol said that a picket boat from the Point Allerton station will keep 24-hour watch, the first from the river approach since the World War.

The yard has contracts for several hundred million dollars of naval ships, including the $49,000,000 battleship Massachusetts.

Halifax Chats Hour, Tells Little

A gaunt man with an apologetic smile who had to duck his head under a 6½-foot doorway of a Copley-Plaza anteroom, stepped into a roomful of reporters, and wound himself around a small chair in the center of the room.

"I've seen some of you before, haven't I?" began Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Viscount Halifax, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to the United States. "You—you were along with me last night," he said, singling out a face he recognized. "You arrived late."

The newspaperman, chuckling, admitted his misdemeanor, and the ice was broken.

"Well, I don't have much more to say than I said last night. I had a great day at Harvard. . . ."

His soft, penetrating blue eyes shone with pleasure as he recalled the colorful pomp and ceremony by which he, the Chancellor of Oxford University, in solemn convocation, conferred his University's highest honor, by proxy, on President Rooseveolt.

An Historic Day

"It has been quite an historic day. I don't suppose that anything quite like it as far as I know ever has taken place before and, as far as I can see, it is not likely to take place again."

He used the modest phrases "as far as I can see" and "the way I look at it" throughout an hour-long interview, and only once allowed himself the luxury of a positive declaration—when he said that "the worst Hitler can do" could never bow the spirit of his people.

The reporters, pushing verbally, trying to "pin him down" to advocacy of convoys, prediction of the course of the war, or delineation of proper American aid found the quiet-spoken British peer too clever for them.

Questioned on the impact of the German-Turkish treaty, he apologized, "I don't think I can usefully speculate, you know." Asked for the latest word on German-Russian relations, he said, "I think we shall have to wait and see. . . ."

Each Word Weighed

His lean, deeply-lined face was unexpressive, except for a fleeting smile; his sentences were slowly spoken, as if he were constantly aware that he was in effect the British Government speaking to the American people—each word was uttered as if it weighed a ton.

This is not to say he was formal, or distant. On the contrary, he was genial and chatty, and his soft British accent injected a flavor of the old English country squire to the Oxford background.

One long leg crossed at right angles across the other, slumped down in the antique chair, one arm over the back, the other constantly gesturing, gave the impression of utter sincerity and friendliness and a touch of regret that he could not speak more freely.

By a Staff Photographer

Leaders of Cultural Co-operation

The American Library Association, through its Committee on Library Co-operation With Latin America, is doing much to strengthen good will among the Americas. Members of the committee are, left to right: Jorge Aguayo, Librarian of the University of Havana, Cuba; Enrique Planchart, Director of the National Library of Venezuela at Caracas; Miss Hildamar Escalante, a librarian in the National Library of Venezuela; Lewis Hanke of the staff of the Library of Congress in Washington.

Cities, Towns Unable to Buy Defense Bonds

SOUTHBORO, Mass., June 20 (AP)—Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Taxation, told the Massachusetts Collectors and Treasurers Association that cities and towns in this State may not invest funds in National Defense bonds.

Mr. Long told the tax collectors there is no provision in the statutes permitting it.

He made his assertion answering a question by Daniel J. Doherty, Former National Commander of the American Legion, and now State Administrator charged with encouraging sale of defense bonds.

Mr. Doherty has proposed the investment of retirement, trust and sinking funds in the Federal bonds.

Mr. Long also said that men called away to military service must be assessed a poll tax, but, he added, the assessors in the municipalities have the power to abate the assessment.

Half Holiday for City

With Boston's temperature rising past the 90-degree mark before noon, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin directed city department heads to send all except a few necessary workers home at 1 o'clock .

U. S. Libraries Help to Build Good Will Among Americas

Continued from Page 1

libraries in Venezuela, and these members of the A. L. A. are particularly eager to promote the establishment of such institutions, including children's libraries and the various other forms to be found in the United States. Another speaker on "hemispheric relations" at the general session at Harvard was Charles R. Sanderson, Chief Librarian of the Toronto Public Library.

Speaking on the "Emergence of Libraries" at the opening session last evening, in the Mechanics' Building, the President of the Association, Miss Essae M. Culver, said, "The destruction of libraries in Europe strengthens our own faith in American libraries as essential to government, to democracy, and to the American way of life. Hitler's fear of the contribution they make to the mind and spirit of man reflects their worth in giving the people of America knowledge of events as they occur and the background for understanding them."

As long as there are 47,000,000 people in the United States and Canada without access to libraries, she added, the task of the librarians had just begun.

Praising the Government in Washington for its recent action regarding German consuls, Prof. William Yandell Elliott at last evening's session said, "The move has shown the American people that this Government really means business. The die is cast and we are accepting the issue, whatever the consequences."

In his address entitled, "National Morale," he criticized the isolationists and declared, "We are going to meet Germany now or later, and Japan sooner or later unless we convince the Japanese that we mean business."

Message From Roosevelt

A message from President Roosevelt, read by Dr. Luther H. Evans, Chief Assistant Librarian in the Library of Congress, said that libraries were directly and immediately involved in the conflict which divides our world. They are, he said, "essential to the functioning of a democratic society."

Milton E. Lord, Director of the Boston Public Library, in welcoming the delegates reminded them that on three previous occasions the Association had held its annual conference in Boston.

Plenty of regular library activity, as well as a good deal of additional library service to cope with emergencies, is going on in England, Arundell Esdaile, President of the British Library Association, indicated in a report which was read last evening by H. M. Cashmore, British delegate to the convention. Many English libraries, including the National Central Library, had, he stated, been seriously damaged, and some, such as the libraries of Coventry and Plymouth, completely destroyed. Nearly everywhere, however, the irreplaceable treasures had been removed to places of safety.

Winners of the Newbery Medal and the Caldecott Medal, to be announced late this afternoon, will be guests this evening at a dinner in Symphony Hall, where a "Pops" concert in honor of the visiting librarians will be held.

Ambassador's Wife and Hostess

By a Staff Photographer

Lady Halifax (left) and Mrs. Bartlett Harwood

The wife of the British Ambassador and her hostess, Committee Member of the British War Relief Society and Bundles for Britain, leave headquarters of the Workshop at Newbury Street today on an inspection tour of war relief workrooms.

Examelia in Port; Gave World News Of Robin Moor

The steamship Examelia of the American Export Lines, sister ship of the torpedoed Robin Moor and first ship to give the world news of the sinking, arrived in Boston today under the command of Capt. Emil Andersen.

While the ship was en route from Calcutta and other Indian ports, the Examelia's radio operator, Robert Myhre, on June 9 picked up a message from the Brazilian freighter Lages telling of the disaster. He told today how he had relayed the information to the Chatham, Mass., radio station, and then sat continuously at his radio for hours in an effort to pick up details. Later he was able to report the number of passengers and crew rescued by the Brazilian freighter Osorio.

Mr. Myrhe was also able to identify the British freighter torpedoed about 60 miles from the place where the Robin Moor went down as the Tewksbury. One lifeboat containing survivors of the Tewksbury, which sank only a few hours after the Robin Moor, was picked up by the Exhibitor of the American Export Lines, he said.

Bushnell's Ruling On Finance Board

Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, ruled today that legislation to abolish immediately the Fall River Board of Finance would violate the constitutional right of holders of outstanding notes issued under the act establishing the Board originally.

The opinion had been requested by Senator Charles G. Miles (R) of Brockton, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance. The Board automatically goes out of existence on Dec. 31, if the pending bill is not adopted.

New Housing Project Is Held An Answer to 'Doleful Critics'

Standing in the shadow of Bunker Hill where Greater Boston's latest public housing project sounded the modern challenge of freedom from slum conditions, Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, today pointed to the neat, finished structures as "an unanswerable reply to the doleful critics who prophesied in 1937 that it couldn't be done."

"It has been done," Mr. Straus stated at dedicatory celebrations for the Charlestown project in which more than 700 families are now living, "and it is continuing to be done throughout the United States, that is, the provision for low-rent homes within the means of average Americans who heretofore have been living in the nation's worst slums."

The reference by Mr. Straus to the worst slums in the country held particular significance to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, John A. Breen, Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority, members of the State Housing Board, John McCormack, Majority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, and other dignitaries attending the dedicatory exercises. For various Federal officials following their visits to Boston have classified some of the housing conditions in these parts as the "worst" in the country.

But Mr. Straus and Charlestown are particularly concerned today with parades of school children now living in the slum clearance project and the material evidence now provided at the foot of Bunker Hill for "the beginnings of a great rehousing program, costing little, yet capable of conferring untold benefits upon the people of the nation as a whole."

The Federal Administrator analized some of the interesting figures applicable to Greater Boston's attention to public housing. Charlestown, he said, is providing for the rehousing of 1,089 families for a beginning. The entire slum clearance program for Boston, he pointed out, will make new homes for 5,500 low incomed families.

That this is only a beginning was indicated in his statement that "the real property inventory made in 1934 in this city showed that there were more than 30,000 dwellings over 50 years old and more than 36,000 without a tub or shower."

The Administrator continued: "If you in Boston have made only a beginning of the job of slum clearance and rehousing, your record is better than the average in the rest of the Nation. Under the present USHA housing program, 193,000 families wil be rehoused, 193,000 slum dwellings will be permanently demolished."

What does this program mean to a nation in which 85 per cent of its wage earners make less than $2,000? According to Mr. Straus, it means that 250,000 people will move out of substandard dwellings into decent homes, "a figure that may sound large but is pitifully small compared with the total need."

N. E. Council Head Calls On U. S. to Match British Effort

Continued from Page 1

our neighbor's fire,' as the President once pictured it. The world is on fire, and the flames are lit here and there in our own land."

Unless Hitler is to triumph permanently, he continued, his air army must be defeated now, because "there is this about air power, that once attained, it is by any human means unconquerable. Ships travel slowly. Armies more slowly still. For a bombing plane, a thousand miles is a journey betwixt a late breakfast and an early lunch.

"Guns and butter are symbols. Hitler told the Germans years ago that they must choose guns instead of butter—the expansion of arms and armament in place of comfortable living. Britain, as its choice, believed that it could hold to its social ideals and continue its social progress—guns in moderation, with plenty of butter for all. Britain did not have guns enough to save its butter. Now we have to make the choice, and this meeting of the New England Council is appropriate in time and place for us to come to our decision.

"We should demand," Mr. Flanders concluded, "that the Government give us more and greater tasks to do. We should bring to light its present follies and incapacities. We should bring to bear upon our President the full measure of our comprehension and determination, so that he shall never again demand of us a half-measure of accomplishment. The people must lead; and we of New England can lead the people," Mr. Flanders declared.

The organization of a non-profit foundation to assay New England's natural resources and their development, and to foster new industrial products in and for New England, was announced by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Chairman of the New Products Committee of the New England Council.

Sponsored by the Council, the new project will be known as the New England Research Foundation, Inc. And its purpose, according to Dr. Compton, will be to "study and appraise" such matters as:

1—Expansion opportunities for New England industrial concerns.

2—Possible extension into this area of industries now centered in other regions.

3—Possibilities offered by certain mineral resources as the basis of extractive operations or new industries.

4—Interest of venture capital groups in developing new inventions, promoting new industries, etc.

"The need of such a permanent organization was emphasized in part," Dr. Compton declared, "by the report submitted at the first annual meeting of the Council's New Products Committee in November, 1940." And he revealed that articles of incorporation and by-laws already have been adopted and will be filed shortly with the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Dr. Compton also announced that the Committee is now asking the public to contribute $100,000 to carry the fondation through its trial period. Eventually, he added, it is expected that the foundation will be wholly self-supporting.

"In raising the initial subscription," Dr. Compton continued, "it is felt desirable, as befitting the spirit of the foundation, to have a number of relatively small donations rather than a few large amounts. That is, in theory," he added, "we prefer to have 100 contributors each subscribing an average amount of $1,000."

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New Kingdom of Croatia To Be Built Around Army

ZAGREB, Croatia, June 20 (AP)—The new Kingdom of Croatia, set up with the collapse of Yugoslavia, is going to be a country built around the Army, according to plans of Field Marshal Sladko Kvaternik, Commander-in-Chief.

Every state position will be filled by a man who has gone through the Army's rigid training to be set up by Marshal Kvaternik.

The Army will be "the great school of the Nation," he said in an interview.

"Every Croat will in the future spend one year in labor service, which will be closely bound to the defense force and under control of the Commander-in-Chief."

After the year of labor service there will be a two-year period of military service. In some branches of the service the term will be two to five years.

"Every young Croat will go through the school," the Marshal said. "We will be very radical for it will be impossible for anyone to hold even the lowest state position without going through our school. I will even go so far as to say that this applies also to private business which will be controlled by the state."

The Army is to be built on modern lines with all new types of weapons available, he said, and racial purity will be a determining factor in the selection of officers' corps.

"Army service is a service of honor and it will be impossible for anyone from the lowest soldier to the highest officer to serve in the Army without first being examined on his honor," the Marshal also said.

Whoever doesn't meet honor requirements will be put in a special laborers' service.

Standards and conduct of officers already have been determined and the public will be invited to report the names of any prospective officers who have violated national honor.

Boys between 15 and 18 are to be registered and taken provisionally into labor and preliminary services and Marshal Kvaternik said he hoped to obtain a valuable selection of candidates for "leadership schools" from the registration.

Argentina Bans Frenchmen In Dispute Over Refugees

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 20 (AP)—The French Government wrestled today with the problem of refugees for the Americas after Argentine Chargé d'Affaires Carlos Echague informed the Foreign Office no visas would be issued to Frenchmen by Argentina until a satisfactory settlement was reached concerning Argentine nationals interned at Casablanca, Morocco.

Authorities at Casablanca reported that approximately 2,500 refugees of various nationalities are in Morocco and all of them want to leave for North and South America.

Senor Echague declined yesterday to grant visas to two French diplomats assigned to Argentina but indicated he would relax his ban if the French brought Argentine nationals back from Casablanca to Marseille, from where they sailed originally.

Some Argentinians were among 400 America-bound refugees who were brought to Casablanca a week ago aboard the liner Alsina from Dakar, where they had passed four months on shipboard. The liner sailed from Marseille last winter.

Most of the Alsina passengers were interned with passengers from two other refugee ships, the Wyoming and Mont Viso. The Wyoming and Mont Viso arrived recently in Casablanca from Marseille. Most of the passengers aboard these two ships were bound for the United States via Martinique.

About 150 Frenchmen have been permitted to live aboard the ships in Casablanca Harbor, paying 45 francs a day for board and lodging. Most of the rest of the passengers were interned.

Senor Echague protested four days ago to Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlin against lodging Argentine refugees in internment camps in the Morocco interior.

He was promised that every effort would be made to avoid such action, but was informed Casablanca lacked facilities with which to house the refugees.

The French Admiralty decided early this month to discontinue trans-Atlantic refugee sailings after a Netherlands Royal Navy warship intercepted the French liner Winnipeg and escorted her to Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

The Netherlands Navy announced June 2 in London that 210 Germans were among passengers aboard the Winnipeg.

Allies Push Damascus Siege Against Stiff French Defense

By the Associated Press

Friday, June 20

Hindu, Free French, and British troops pushed the siege of Damascus with an intensity which led observers in London to hope that the ancient Syrian Capital would be in British hands in a matter of hours.

French reports gave a very different picture of the seige. In Vichy, it was reported that the British were rushing up English regiments to reinforce Indian and de Gaullist troops, and that all Allied attacks had been repulsed. Dispatches from French headquarters at Beirut, Lebanon, stated that more than 400 prisoners were captured June 19 by French defense forces in "cleanup operations" south of Damascus.

Allied forces were reported to be attacking from three sides after the French commander and governor, Gen. Henri Dentz, disregarded a British demand for the Capital's capitulation on June 19.

Beirut dispatches that French troops had ejected Hindu soldiers from the airport of Mezze, about 3½ miles west of Damascus, in a struggle on June 19, were not borne out by British reports. The French said they took 160 prisoners.

Two of the British assaults on the Capital were along the roads leading from Kessoue and Kuneitra. French snipers and machine gunners have been laying down a furious fire from the slopes above these roads.

British bombers systematically attacked French entrenchments around the Capital.

In Vichy it was stated emphatically that the ancient Capital still is holding firm.

The French acknowledged that the British were attacking the Oasis of Guta, on which Damascus is located, but said that infantry, led by tanks, apparently had not pushed within several miles of the city itself.

The fighting was going on in what was described as intense heat and see-sawing back and forth through gardens and across irrigation canals which crisscross the Oasis.

The left flank of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson's army driving along the coast, meanwhile, has been within sight of Beirut, the Lebanon Capital, for several days.

British naval sources in Alexandria said the fleet was sporadically "shelling Vichy troop columns and supply bases where ever their destruction" aided the land drive on Beirut.

Royal Air Force bombers also have attacked repeatedly the port of Beirut.

Allied reinforcements apparently were taking care of the French in the central sector of Kuneitra, Djezzine, and Merdjayoun, although heavy resistance in these areas was admitted.

Merdjayoun, near the Palestine frontier where it juts into Southern Lebanon, still is held by the French, but the British said those troops were trapped by the encircling British.

French counterattacks in this central area for a time seriously threatened the entire British drive on Beirut and Damascus by cutting communications, but the Allies rushed reinforcements into the area from Palestine, and the British say there is no chance for the French to rush up more men.

Canadian-American War Efforts Hailed As Doom of Naziism

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. (AP)—Joint American-Canadian war aid for Britain "already has sealed the doom of Naziism," Brooke Claxton of Montreal, member of the Canadian Parliament, asserted recently.

"We North Americans will defend the New World we have created," he told a New York State Lions Club convention. "Whatever happens, Canada and the United States will live together to show the possibilities of friendly intercourse between two nations of like-minded peoples who are willing to run the risks of living together in peace."

Mr. Claxton said that Canada is spending more than 40 per cent of its national income for war and is gearing defense industrial production for "a fight to the finish."

"Increasing supplies of American war goods," he added, "form an irresistible weapon against the Axis."

Anti-Nazi Germans Seek Radio Parts

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., June 20 (AP)—Hal Styles, President of the Los Angeles Chapter, veteran Wireless Operators' Association, says that a national campaign will be opened June 21 for radio parts to be sent to Germany.

Destination is the Reich's underground movement, Mr. Styles said, an anti-Nazi organization which keeps informed by radio of British and American news. The parts would be smuggled into Germany from England.

Stronger Britain Seen By Canadian Minister

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia (AP)—Angus L. Macdonald, Minister of National Defense for Naval Affairs, predicted June 18 a postwar British Empire "strengthened and purified and united by this great struggle."

A former Premier of Nova Scotia, he spoke at a patriotic gathering which marked the arrival of Canada's Torch of Victory and the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of Halifax City.

One of the 'Tools' He Requested

Wide World

Prime Minister Churchill Inspects American-Made Tank

Britain's war leader seems pleased with this huge new American tank which he looked over on a recent trip into the British countryside. Photo passed by British censor.

'U. S. A.' Marks American War Fliers

OTTAWA (AP)—The Royal Canadian Air Force has officially recognized for the first time the nationality of United States fliers in Canadian uniform.

American citizens will be permitted to wear a special shoulder badge with the letters "U. S. A." as identification, Air Force officials said. Airmen going overseas will wear the "Canada" shoulder badge with the letters "U. S. A." beneath it.

Nationality shoulder badges with such labels as "Netherlands," "France," "New Zealand," and "Canada" are standard for all British troops from outside the United Kingdom.

An "Eagle Squadron" of American pilots with the Royal Air Force has an eagle emblem but no other designation of nationality.

'Dixie' in Canada

TRENTON, Ontario, June 20 (AP)—Royal Canadian Air Force stations are beginning to sound like the flying fields of Dixie.

So many southern aviators have gone through here that even the Canadians can talk with a magnolia softness in their throats. Sure enough!

A group of American women reporters on tour to see how Canada is standing up to the war found that out from Paul Burden, a Canadian Air Force Flight Sergeant.

He greeted them at the Trenton field with a drawling "How are you-all doing?" and talked for five minutes before he made a slip.

Then his Canadian pronunciation of the word "about" brought the challenge, "Are you really a Southerner?"

"No," he confessed. "I come from Fredericton, New Brunswick. But I have a pal, Bill Ash—he was a reporter on a Dallas paper—who trained with me and then went overseas and left me with a southern accent."

Flight Lieut. J. F. Bythell, another Canadian, soon found some real Southerners: Clyde Alexander of Birmingham, Ala., who has two brothers in the United States air service; Bill Apple of Galveston, Texas, who is just starting flight training; and Pilot Officer George Lane of San Antonio, Texas.

At Uplands Station, Ottawa, where combat fliers are trained, 10 out of 60 students are Americans, mostly "cotton dusters." Canadians call them "fine fellows—grand fliers."

10 Get Wings

OTTAWA, June 20 (AP)—Ten Americans were among those graduated today from No. 2 Service Flying Training School of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

They received the winged badge of a qualified pilot and are ready to proceed overseas for active service with the Royal Air Force.

They included: J. G. Magee, Auburndale, Mass.; R. I. Reed, St. Petersburg, Fla.; and R. D. Shuman, Statesboro, Ga.

French-Canadians Called 'Real Britons'

OKA, Quebec, June 20 (AP)—Premier Adelard Godbout said in an address last night that "you will find very few people who do not realize that we (French-Canadians) are treated better under the British Crown than we would have been under our mother country, France."

Speaking before the annual convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, the Premier said "the people in this Province are more atached to the English Crown than you yourselves because we needed it. We are a minority and we have needed its protection.

"We are British as much as anyone. We are in this war to fight to the end and are willing to bear any sacrifice asked of us."

'Free French' Revolt in Tahiti, Pro-German Regime Is Ousted

LOS ANGELES, June 20 (AP)—Reports of a coup in the peaceful South Pacific isle of Tahiti—in which the Free French forces captured the Government from a group of Nazi sympathizers—have been brought by passengers on the liner Monterey, returning from a world cruise.

Movie actress Joan Fontaine, novelist Gene Fowler, and Al Kessall, writer and former resident of Papeete, said they saw 40 persons arrested in a coup that was over so quickly only a few of the Monterey's passengers knew what had happened.

The Monterey's passengers said Richard Brunot, representing the French Free Government at London, engineered the revolution.

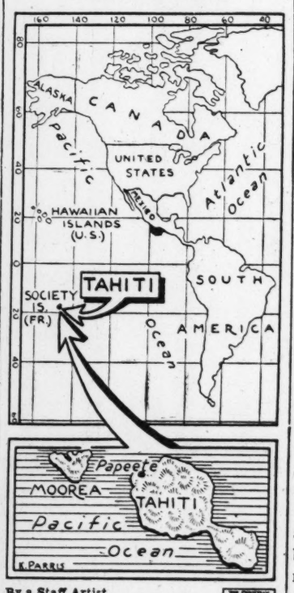
Twenty-two Nazi-controlled officials at Papeete, who had taken over the Tahiti Government in defiance of a plebiscite nine months ago, had booked passage on the Monterey for Los Angeles, but went to jail instead.

Mr. Fowler said Mr. Brunot had laid his plans well, evidently knew whom to trust, and simply stepped ashore, took over the police and threw opposition leaders in jail.

[A plebiscite in Tahiti and other French islands in Oceania last Sept. 3 resulted in 5,251 votes for Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader, and 18 votes for Marshal Philippe Pétain and the Vichy Government.

One traveler last December said Gov. Chastenet de Gery, Vichy sympathizer, had been forced to resign after the plebiscite and Dr. D. E. Curton installed as Governor.]

Revolt Scene



By a Staff Artist

South Sea Outpost of Free France

Strategic location of Tahiti, French-owned island in South Pacific, which has been taken over by Free French forces.

Collective Defense System Outlined By League Agency

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—An "effective" collective system of defense' 'enforced by armed international authority is the basis of a postwar policy for the world outlined by the League of Nations Union executive committee to be presented at a union meeting, June 26.

Abolition of aggressive weapons and supervision to prevent their construction also should be obtained by international agreement, the Committee said.

"We believe," the Committee added, "that when this war is over there will be a popular demand in all countries for the abolition of bombing aircraft and if the demand should lead to the abolition of military air forces and to international control of civil aviation, it would be possible for the first time to arm an international authority with a weapon possessed by no national state."

RAF Keeps Up Reich Raids; Aid to Russia?

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—The intensive British air assault on Channel invasion ports and the German Ruhr, now in its ninth successive day, was described today as an all-out effort to obstruct a possible Nazi push against England, which informed sources declared might eventuate as soon as Germany settles matters with Russia.

Repeated smashes at the industrial Ruhr with the new British "super bombs," which have a devastating splash blast, were said to be aimed at a dual objective:

1. Slowing the German war effort by hampering the industrial output, particularly synpethetic oil.

2. Snarling the transportation routes from base pools of material and personnel which the Germans will need when a full scale offensive against Britain starts.

Day Attacks on Harbors

British planes have been over the Ruhr area now eight times in the last nine nights in "heavy" attacks and over other industrial regions on the other night.

For four successive days there have been daylight attacks on Channel harbors, camps, and airdromes that would be used for invasion, and these attacks, too, have a twin purpose:

1. To drive back the fringe of combat by making forward German bases unsafe or difficult to use.

2. To impair facilities which will be needed for the expected German offensive against Britain.

These points might have been objectives in the night's RAF attack on Cologne and Düsseldorf. It was the ninth successive night assault either on German bases along the invasion coast or industrial centers in Western Germany. The British acknowledged loss of two planes.

Sources outspokenly unable to foretell the course of the German-Russian situation, nevertheless asserted it was definite that the Germans had diverted numbers of planes and troops to the Russian frontier.

This much had been said recently by Tass, official Russian news agency, which added that "it should be assumed" that the movements had no bearing on German-Russian relations.

The British sources added that the RAF's offensive to cripple any German plan to invade England was itself a plain answer to those Britons who warn against overoptimism about the possibilities of a German military clash.

In other words, the British are taking no chances with the possibility that Germany, if able to make a deal with Russia, would be ready to turn on Britain with an all-out invasion.

British Aid to Russia

The London Standard, published by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of State, came out with a demand for British aid to Russia in event of a German invasion there.

"If Germany goes to war with Russia we should recognize our interest in sustaining Russia's resistance—we should attempt to make our friends, the Americans, understand, too."

The Standard, which stated yesterday that "all assistance in our power will be given to the Russians," warned that if Adolf Hitler could smash the Soviet Union now "he would be free to hurl all his weapons against us."

Whatever Herr Hitler's intentions toward Russia, the newspaper said, "his aim will be the same—to secure the best circumstances for early invasion and conquest of this island."

On the other hand, authoritative sources were reticent over British policy toward Russia in event of attack. "It is strictly a matter for the Cabinet," one source sad, adding: "Hitler probably would like to know what we would do, too."

Two German Bombs Can't Stop Presses

By the Associated Press

London, June 20

The Morning News Chronicle and the Evening Star, which are published in the same plant, were bombed out in a recent raid but neither missed an edition.

The censor permitted publication today of the fact that a large amount of machinery in the plant in Bouverie Street was destroyed by two direct hits, one a high-explosive bomb and the other a big oil bomb. There were no casualties.

The Daily Sketch offered its plant facilities, and the two papers rushed to the rival establishment to continue publication.

Allied Hope to Spare French Held Basis of Syrian Delay

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 20—The inside story of what has slowed the Allied advance into Syria—pieced together from facts gleaned from military sources here—is that the Free French and British have refrained deliberately from launching an all-out attack. The resistance they have encountered is nearer to their worst fears than to their best hopes.

This is not reassuring to observers who feel that the most important single consideration in regard to the occupation of Syria is speed and who learn from the latest communiqués that this has been slowed down on one sector to a rate of three miles a day. In authoritative circles it is declared that the opposition is becoming steadily "tougher."

It is now nearly two weeks since the Free French and British crossed the Syrian border. Not only have the Allies failed to take Damascus, but mobile Vichy columns have been operating against their lines of communications effectively enough to recapture—if only temporarily—Ezra, Merdjayoun, and Kuneitra.

Separate Fronts

To get a true picture of what is going on in this theater of war, it is necessary to appreciate that the British do not have a front as such. They have six separate columns—three in the south—advancing along separate routes with varying degrees of success. It is, therefore, possible for the enemy to adopt the tactics the Germans exploited so successfully in France of slipping past the Allied advanced troops and striking blows at the rear from a flank.

On the coast, the enemy has fallen back upon Beirut and reconnaissance units of the Free French and British advanced six miles ahead of the main body north of Sidon without contacting the enemy at all.

The Allied commander's sacrifice of speed in order to avoid casualties on both sides is seen as an indication that the Allies are attempting to occupy Syria as peacefully as possible in order to prevent it from becoming a Nazi bridghead menacing simultaneously Palestine, Suez, Iran, Iraq, and Cyprus.

Already the danger is anticipated that the Germans may be able to send substantial reinforcements into Northern Syria and launch a heavy counterattack if the Allies are held up by the enemy in the southern or central regions. It is thought such an eventuality would result only if the British are held up for a month or so.

But even if a delay does not result in German intervention, critics feel that possible advantages resulting from treating Vichy troops with a maximum of consideration and sparing the Allied troops to the utmost can be outweighed by the possible disadvantages of being halted and being forced to bring in substantial reinforcements for protracted operations. Such a development would not impress the Arabs, whose support and admiration the British are particularly anxious to win at this time.

Some See No Crisis

There are still some, however, who feel that the Allies do not need to hurry, since the Nazi disavowal of direct interest in the Syrian proceedings, coupled with Field Marshal Göring's disclosure that the Luftwaffe has been withdrawn to Sicily and the defensive attitude of the Axis main forces in the western desert, may connote the German intention to defer further major operations in the Mediterranean countries until the present hot-weather season has passed.

One thing certain is that the Allies in Syria are only on the fringe of a big task entailing many operational difficulties. Although there is no reason to suppose that the Vichy troops are popular in Damascus, the Syrian Capital is of great sentimental importance to the Arabs. The City has good defenses, erected when the French were having trouble with the Arabs in 1928. To the north the topography lends itself to the establishment of a defensive line stretching to right and left of the city of Homs.

So, with opposition becoming intensified, the Allied columns striking northward have an arduous as well as a long journey to undertake before they can merge with columns that are reported to be driving toward Aleppo from Iraq.

The fact that the Germans did not make a serious effort to forestall the British in Syria in strength is held proof that the Nazis believed one of two things: Either that Syria could not be defended against the Allies even with such Nazis aid as could be sent by air and they did not wish to chance a military reverse, or that the Syrian garrison—which includes the famous French hard-fighting Foreign Legion and Senegalese troops—could defend the country unassisted or at least could hold out long enough to suit Nazi plans.

The Allies' offensive in this region was forced upon them by their defensive needs since they cannot afford to leave Syria accessible to the Nazis. But if the Nazis, immediate plans do not happen to include the use of Syria a long-drawn-out struggle between the Allies and Vichy Government troops there would represent a fruitless absorption of British energies without any drain whatsoever on German resources—a possible eventuality that prompts the anxiety of those urging greater speed and harder hitting in the campaign to which the Free French and British are committed.

Britain's May Sea Losses Are Listed at 461,328 Tons

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—Britain's shipping losses for May totalled 98 vessels of 461,328 tons, the Admiralty announced today.

The reported losses were approximately 120,000 tons less than those for April although, the Admiralty said, the May figures "include losses suffered in the eastern Mediterranean during the military operations.

"The Germans claim to have sunk during the month of May 805,000 tons of merchant shipping," the announcement continued. "The Italians have been content with a claim of 56,000 tons, making a total enemy claim of 861,460 tons."

The Admiralty said sinkings of German and Italian vessels and of ships "useful to the enemy" during May were estimated at 299,000 tons and that the total of these sinkings from the beginning of the war to June 10 was estimated at 3,211,000 tons—1,888,000 tons of German ships, 1,293,000 Italian and 84,000 "useful to the enemy."

The May losses were divided thus: British, 355,032 tons; Allied, 92,201; and neutral, 14,095.

The announcement today placed British, Allied, and neutral losses in April at 581,251 tons, explaining the increase over the previously announced figures for the month was "due mainly to further losses in connection with the evacuation from Greece, the bulk of the tonnage so lost being Greek."

Estimated German and Italian losses included scuttlings and captures as well as those sunk.

Corrected figures for other months this year were: January, 309,731; February, 339,833; and March, 505,750.

The May figures, together with the corrected reports for the preceding months, showed exactly 500 British, Allied, and neutral ships reported lost so far this year.

Kin Span Ocean And Canada By Plane for Visit

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP)—Three British children recently flew to Halifax, Nova Scotia, for their first visit in 11 months with their father and uncle, who crossed the Atlantic to ferry an American-made bomber to England.

It was the first trip west for Commander Roy S. Darbishire of the Royal Air Force. From Halifax he telephoned Mrs. J. C. Hormel in Austin, Minn., and within two hours the children were scrubbed, packed, and on an air liner en route to Nova Scotia. They changed planes here.

The children, Nadia Darbishire, her brother, Callum, and Gillian George, their cousin, have been living with the Hormels since last July when Mrs. Darbishire, a friend, cabled a request that the children be taken to Minnesota for safekeeping.

When Commander Darbishire telephoned Mrs. Hormel, wife of a Minneapolis, Minn., packer, that his departure was indefinite, she offered to bring the youngters to see him. Mrs. Darbishire is in London. Gillian's father, Maj. Richard George, is in the British Army of the Nile in Egypt and her mother is in India.

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Swedish Labor and Industry Bar Rifts

Back in the United States after an intensive study of conditions in Sweden, Mr. Moe writes of one of the few remaining democracies in Europe. The following article is the fifth of a series.

By M. Lorimer Moe
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How long is the United States going to tolerate work stoppages in defense industries merely because of differences between capital and labor?

Of all questions posed for the writer during his recent stay in Sweden, this was the one heard most frequently. Had it come solely from industrialists, business, or professional men, it would have had a familiar ring for the American and would have been expected. But there was no single group so bewildered by the succession of reports on American strikes and lockouts as Swedish labor.

Labor is more highly organized in Sweden than anywhere else in the world. The principle of collective bargaining is so firmly established that no employer would think to challenge it, and none has done so for years. It is not that differences between employers and employees no longer exist. It is only that both groups have determined that society shall not suffer because of their failure to settle such differences in a rational manner.

Labor is in the saddle in Sweden. If it chose to do so it could impose its will on the Nation without reference to the rights of other groups. At the elections last September the Labor Party gained clear majorities in both houses of the Riksdag, an unprecedented triumph and all the more remarkable in view of Sweden's system of proportional representation. Sweden has a Supreme Court, but it has no veto power over legislative acts. Thus, if Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson were inclined to do so he might impose a radical government on the land.

Power Not Misused

But neither Swedish labor nor its leadership has misued its power. Just as their political leader, Prime Minister Hansson, has drawn on the best men of the Liberal, Conservative, and Agrarian parties to share labor's responsibilities in the coalition Cabinet, the labor unions have consulted with the organized employers to agree on a formula for settling labor disputes without resort to direct action.

That formula, known as the Saltsjobaden Agreement, was conceived in 1936 when delegates from the Federation of Swedish Employers and the Confederation of Swedish Trade Unions commenced a joint investigation of certain labor market problems of a general nature. The basic agreement was ratified by the employers and unions in December, 1938, and has remained effective since that time.

$7,000,000 More For Swedish Defense

By the Associated Press

London, June 20

Reuters, British news agency, reported yesterday from Stockholm that the Swedish Parliament had appropriated the equivalent of $7,000,000 for defense purposes. Most of the money, the agency said, would be expended on planes and anti-aircraft defenses.

There have been no work stoppages due to labor-employer differences in the interval.

The agreement provides for the appointment of a Labor Market Board consisting of three members named by the employers and three by the unions, with a like number of deputies from each. This Board is authorized to handle disputes over discharges or temporary dismissals of workers, as well as questions pertaining to conflicts which affect the general public. In its capacity as an arbitration authority, it also considers and settles disputes as to the validity or interpretation of provisions limiting direct action and disputes as to the legal consequences of an act alleged to have been in violation of such provisions.

Jointly, representatives of the employers and unions appoint an impartial chairman who is summoned to function only when the Labor Market Board cannot reach majority agreement among its own members. When considering a particular dispute, no member of the Board may participate if he has a direct concern in the issue. Minutes are kept at all sessions and must be approved and signed by both parties. When a dispute arises, or when either a union or employer desires to negotiate, it is the obligation of the one party, upon request by the other, to enter into such negotiations. In the first instance such negotiations are begun locally between the parties immediately concerned. These must start as soon as possible and not later than two weeks after requested by either of the parties, unless an adjournment has been agreed upon by both.

Special Circumstances

When special circumstances make it advisable, the original negotiations may be conducted between the particular union federation and employers' group concerned.

If local negotiations fail to produce an agreement, the matter must be referred to the trade federation if either party wishes to push the matter. A request for such negotiations is made by the federation of which the complaining party is a member to the corresponding federation of the other party. This request must be made not less than two months from the day on which local negotiations were concluded. Central negotiations must be started as soon as possible and not more than three weeks after they have been requested unless postponement is agreed to by both parties.

Questions involving the interpretation or application of a collective contract, or any other dispute over which the Labor Court (the governmental agency of last resort) has jurisdiction, shall not be submitted to the Court or an arbitrator for decision until the contending parties have fulfilled their obligation to negotiate among themselves.

The teeth of the Saltsjobaden Agreement are found in the provision which declares:

"Strikes, lockouts, blockades, boycotts, or any other similar form of direct action—even if permissible by law or collective contract—must not be resorted to because of any particular dispute: (1) by a party who has forfeited his right to negotiate in the matter; (2) by a party before he has fulfilled his obligation to negotiate; (3) unless, following negotiations a written notice of the contemplated action is served on the trade federation concerned not later than three months from the date negotiations were concluded; (4) without action having been decided or approved by the party's particular trade federation."

Binding Agreements

If it appears from these provisions that the unions might have forfeited the right to use their most effective weapons, it is interesting to note that the agreement contains effective guarantees that the rights of labor long since established by law will be respected. For instance, it declares that: "No action must be taken against anyone for the purpose of preventing him from appearing before a court or before any other public authority, or from giving testimony, or from assisting a public officer, or for the purpose of retaliation for what he might have done in such respects."

Another article provides that: "After a labor dispute has been settled, no retaliatory action may be taken against anyone who has been a party to the dispute or against anyone else because of his connection with the dispute."

As already has been pointed out, the Saltsjobaden Agreement was reached voluntarily after a joint investigation of the labor market problem by employers and unions. It does not have the status of law; but it is a contract and, since its ratification, has the effect of law. Thus, by mutual agreement, employers and unions have imposed upon themselves restrictions governing their relations with each other far more stringent than those provided in Swedish law. Just how effective these restrictions are becomes apparent when we add to them the fact that labor unions, as well as employers, are charged by law with financial responsibility for fulfilling their contracts.

Does the agreement work?

To take a current example, early this spring a contract covering wages and working conditions in the building industry expired. The Society of Swedish Building Contractors felt, especially in view of a war-created slump in normal construction activity, that wages in their industry were far too high as compared with those in other fields. They proposed a wage cut for the building trades workers of approximately 15 per cent—this in the face of a rise of about 30 per cent in the general commodity price index since the war began.

Naturally the unions resisted such a proposal. This was no issue for local negotiations so the dispute was considered by the respective trade federations of the contending parties. The trade federations being unable to reach an agreement, the matter was referred to the Labor Market Board. This agency, too, was unable to effect a compromise. Then the problem was laid before an arbitration commission.

One settlement proposal submitted by the commission was rejected by both parties. Now a second proposal is awaiting ratification by the disputants. In the meantime, work has continued as though no dispute existed. When an agreement is reached it will be retroactive to the expiration of the old contract. Both parties know that an agreement will be reached!

Live in Harmony

That Swedish workers and employers are able to live in such comparative harmony despite war-imposed conditions, makes the sanity of their approach to the settlement of disputes even more impressive.

Industry has lost its important foreign markets; labor has lost many jobs; new defense taxes virtually have eliminated profits for the employer, rising living costs have resulted in a tremendous slash in the workers' real wages. But both organized labor and organized capital are familiar with the operation of fundamental economic laws and realize that too much juggling of prices and wages is apt to throw the entire Swedish system out of order and bring on a period of inflation which is feared equally by both.

Thus, while wages remain more or less constant, industry is cooperating with the Government in an effort to keep prices within reason and is providing the capital for new enterprises and new jobs which will supply the Nation with products it no longer can obtain abroad.

It is the general feeling in Sweden that labor is conducting itself with remarkably patriotic restraint, both in the unions and in the Government.

New York Begins Air Defense By Call for 64,000 Wardens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—Enrollment of army of volunteer air-raid wardens, 64,000 strong, was begun by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, here today, marking the beginning of precautionary measures worked out by the Mayor and the police head.

The duties of the wardens will be to carry on all measures of civilian aid and defense, including enforcement of blackouts, the guiding of citizens to shelters and other work relating to the protection of the City should an enemy strike.

Mayor La Guardia said the aim was to organize a disciplined force operating under 82 police precinct commanders, with each precinct divided into zones comprising approximately 50,000 persons. There will be 152 such zones, each subdivided into sectors of approximately 5,000 persons, with a warden at the head of each sector.

Recruitment of the wardens will be from employees of city departments other than the police, fire, housing and buildings, hospitals, health, parks and licenses and the Board of Transportation; retired members of the municipal departments other than the Fire Department; retired members of the military organizations; eligibles on the civil service lists for the positions of patrolman, and special patrolman; candidates unsuccessful in the last patrolman's examination; eligibles on the civil service list for clerk, grade 1, and volunteers from all walks of life.

'Buy a Bond' Song On Air Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry L. Morgenthau announced yesterday that a theme song written for the defense savings campaign by Irving Berlin will be introduced in a radio program Saturday night.

The song, entitled "Any Bonds Today?", will be sung by Barry Wood on a program beginning at 8 p. m. (E.S.T.) Saturday over CBS.

The chorus of the song goes:

Any bonds today?
Bonds of freedom that's what I'm selling
Any bonds today?
Scrape up the most you can
Here comes the freedom man
Asking you to buy a share of freedom today
Any stamps today?
We'll be blessed if we all invest
In the U. S. A.
Here comes the freedom man
Can't make tomorrow's plan
Not unless you buy a share of freedom today.

Men's and Young Men's
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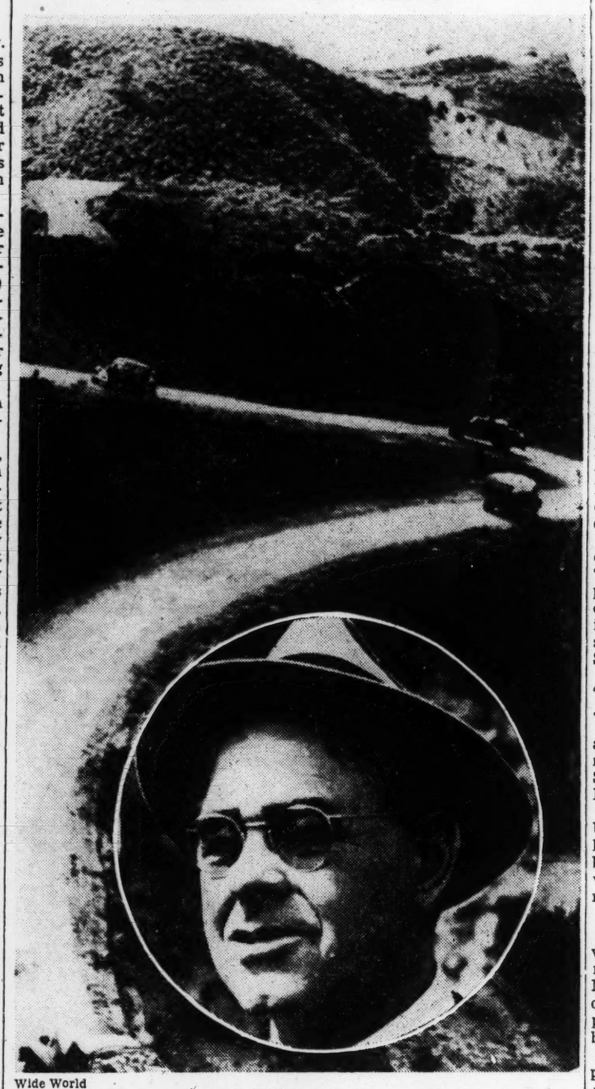
China's 'Lifeline'



Wide World

Part of Long, Winding Burma Road

A view of China's so-called "lifeline" over which vital war supplies must reach the embattled Chinese armies. Inset: Dr. John Earl Baker, veteran American famine relief administrator, who has been engaged by the Chinese Government to see that the road stays open and that supplies move over it with increased speed.

American Truckmen to Speed China Aid Over Burma Road

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20 (AP)—Three top flight American truck line operators will leave soon for the Orient on one of the world's most dangerous transportation jobs—transformation of the Burma Road into a smooth flowing carrier of war supplies to China.

The three—all men who have so much money you couldn't hire them for thousands—will get a dollar a year.

They are Marco Hellman, San Francisco banker and transportation expert, who recently completed a national truck line merger involving 5,500 vehicles; Daniel G. Arnstein, who owns New York City's big Terminal Cab Company and operates a fleet of 2,000 trucks in New York and Boston, and Harold C. Davis, West Hartford, Conn., who owns Conslidated Motor Trucks, key unit in the merger Mr. Hellman completed.

They are going to work for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at the suggestion of the United States Government. Their job is to smash the bottleneck in the Road that stretches 2,000 miles between Rangoon and Chungking—th only means of transportation remaining into unoccupied China from the coast.

"What we have to do," said Mr. Arnstein, "is to speed up traffic, increase tonnage, maintain facilities. We should know the fundamentals of trucking. We have been asked to install American methods of moving freight. Those methods are the finest in the world. They will work in Burma.

U. S. to 'Deliver'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The United States evidently intends to take no chances with its costly aid to China, but will insist on delivery of the goods.

In the Far East, this new policy matches the growing American determination to see that aid for Britain reaches its destination across the Atlantic.

Such is the prevailing view of motives behind the appointment by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek of an American to manage Burma Road traffic, and the coming dispatch of trucking experts from the United States to straighten out kinks in China's last trade inlet from the western world.

Dr. John Earl Baker, experienced in ways of China through many years since he first went out as adviser on railway management to the Chinese Ministry of Communications from 1916 to 1926, is in charge. More recently he has been Red Cross director at Shanghai. And he insisted on being in executive charge of the Burma Road rather than an adviser, well knowing the ins and outs of Chinese administration.

Difficulties Within

Some of the main bottlenecks confronting Mr. Baker are inside China, and are more persistent than even the sporadic Japanese bombs that temporarily suspend traffic over portions of the Burma Road.

Even so, the trucks keep moving, and in March some 17,000 tons of merchandise reportedly crossed the border from Burma into China at Wanting. Of this amount, only 7,000 tons moved through to Kunming, capital of Yunnan, due mostly to the necessity of carrying gasoline for the round trip.

Mr. Baker counts on bringing the Burma Road closer to capacity. Its future maximum is estimated at 30,000 tons a month. To this end it is proposed to surface sections of the road with asphalt, and to keep up the steady program of widening and defense against air attack.

Present traffic over the road falls far short of handling the goods that are brought across the seas from America, and from the British Empire. On the docks at Rangoon, seaport terminus of the railway that connects with the Burma Road at Lashio, bales and containers of many sorts are piled high. In Lashio there are other stocks waiting after transport over the rail line.

Planning Only the Start

The main bottlenecks therefore show up inside China rather than in the producing countries, on the high seas, or in Burma. This fact probably explains the appointment of Dr. Baker, especially since Washington is furthering the dispatch to China of transport experts.

In approaching problems of the Burma Road, these experts will need someone at hand who knows about China. Dr. Baker does, and presumably will surround himself with an adequate staff.

It is one thing to lay down a neat American blue print for efficient operation of a transport system. It is something else to have the Chinese accept such a system in its efficient entirety.

Two of the major difficulties, apart from the obvious one of bomb wreckage, center on drivers for the trucks, and "squeeze" for officials in Yunnan, the large border province that must be traversed on the way inland to Chunking.

Skilled drivers are hard to obtain, but are being trained in special schools. In Kunming, 3,000 have been trained. Presumably the American traffic experts will have ideas on this important element of Burma Road strength.

"Kings of the Road"

Drivers, too, tend to realize their worth. They think and act as "Kings of the Road." They often consider themselves superior to time schedules, with resulting jams and delays at key points.

Mistreatment of equipment is another by-product of the drivers' superior attitude. There is also a lack of facilities for repair.

In Yunnan, a tradition of local autonomy contributes to the imposition of special tolls which raise the already high prices for truck freight to exorbitant levels.

River crossings present a continuing problem as Japanese bomb the bridges. But with characteristic Chinese ingenuity, ferries are made from empty gasoline cans with boards lashed across them. Easy to build or replace, these rafts carry a truck across some of the rivers in a few minutes. But river banks are congestion points, and the American experts will have another opportunity there to offer solutions.

A complication of administration arises from the lack of unified action among the three main transport companies.

Germans List 'Charges' Against U. S. Consuls

BERLIN, June 20 (AP)—Germany's action in demanding recall of Ameriacn consular officials by July 15 was claimed by authorized sources to be due to circumstances persisting "over a long time." It was stated that the action had no direct relation to the United States' similar action.

"For a long time already the necessity of closing American consulates had become apparent," these sources continued. "We have evidence that information gathered by American consular officials was directly submitted to the British Secret Service in whose behalf they acted.

"We also know that information went to a certain central office in Washington where it was made directly available to the British. In yesterday's communiqué, several individual cases were cited. We have proof on dozens of such cases.

"Nevertheless, with the greatest magnanimity and with the most broad-minded consideration for international usage we refrained from putting an end to the condition until it became more and more unbearable."

The German Charges

American Consuls and employees were charged with sheltering British spies, making maps and by code and secret document attempting to pass along information on Germany's military and economic plans and its occupation measures.

DNB, official German news agency, declared the conduct of United States consular and travel agency employees "long has been highly objectionable" to Germany.

The agency listed six instances, compiled by "responsible sources" in which American Consuls and employees were accused of "intrigues injurious to the German State."

These cases, it was stated, were taken "out of a wealth of material available to the Foreign Office."

A highlight among the charges was that Alfred W. Klieforth, Consul General in Cologne, had used code in an arrangement with the Belgian Consul in an attempt to impart alleged German plans of invading Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg. DNB said this occurred in the fall of 1939 and the spring of 1940.

Other Accusations

Ivan Jacobsen, former employee of the Consulate General in Oslo, Norway, was alleged to have been found in possession of numerous documents on German occupation measures and troop movements when he reached the Norwegian-Swedish frontier on a journey to Moscow. DNB said Mr. Jacobsen obtained the papers from a former employee of the Consul, Dr. Frank Nelson, and that they were intended for anti-German propaganda abroad. DNB said this happened early in December, 1940.

Sidney Redecker, Consul at Frankfort, was accused of delivering addresses unfavorable to Germany in the fall of 1939 and passing along information of a secret military and economic nature.

Consul Orsen Nielson and Consul Roy Bower in Munich were charged with making disapproving observations concerning Germany in the presence of German personalities.

Vice-Consul Ralph C. Getsinger in Hamburg was charged with preparing sketches of railway networks and connecting lines in Hamburg and trying to pass along this material, as well as other information on military facilities in the city.

Paris Case Recalled

Bringing up again the case of Consul Cecil Cross and Consul Leigh Hunt in Paris, last fall, DNB said they had sheltered a British citizen and former British consulate employee named Sutton who engaged in spying while hiding in the United States Consuls' office. Mr. Sutton, it was added, has since been arrested and sentenced to long imprisonment.

Further, it was charged that another employee of the Paris Consulate, Mrs. Elizabeth Deegan, under the supervision of Mr. Cross and Mr. Hunt, saw to it that an escaped British officer received aid.

[Mr. Hunt, Mr. Cross and Mrs. Deegan were recalled last December by the United States at the request of Germany.]

Japan Sees Itself as Curb On U. S. Entrance in War

TOKYO, June 20 (AP)—Koh Ishii, Director of the official Japanese Information Bureau, declared yesterday that although "it is almost certain that the United States will enter the European war on the British side," it is now strongly deterred by Axis-partner Japan's dominance in the Far-Eastern seas.

Addressing the Central Co-operative Council, Mr. Ishii said, "Japan, as a partner in the tripartite alliance, remains dominant on the other side of the Pacific and is playing an important role as a strong deterrent to its (United States) entry into the war."

"As things stand," he asserted, "the United States will think twice . . . or thrice."

Growing international tension and the general tide of events are making it essential to the United States to reach a decision, Mr. Ishii said.

"The future attitude of the United States is wholly in the hands of Roosevelt . . . it must be borne in mind that he is invested with the right of supreme command as a constitutional right."

Caution Advised to Japan

Asserting that President Roosevelt has announced "United States readiness for unlimited patrol," Mr. Ishii added, "he said nothing of Japan, presumably under some political consideration. We must be cautious on this point."

The spokesman said Japan's primary goal remained "construction of a new order in East Asia. Though rumors are rife about Japanese foreign policy . . . Japan has not budged from its established road since conclusion of the three-power (Axis) pact."

In his hour-long discussion, Mr. Ishii said that although United States aid to Britain has increased tremendously, Germany deliberately is avoiding any step which would stir up the United States.

He pointed out that the military situation in Europe is vastly different today from the World War.

Four Points Reviewed

In an hour-long discussion, Mr. Ishii listed four points in his survey of the international situation. They were:

1. The present stage of the British-German war.
2. Italian and German relations.
3. The question of the entry of the United States into the war.
4. German-Soviet relations.

United States aid to Britain has increased tremendously of late, he said, but Germany is taking a deliberate attitude and is refraining from any step which would stir up the United States. In the World War the United States expeditionary forces were able to land on the European Continent.

Mr. Ishii said the "future attitude of the United States is wholly in the hands of Roosevelt" since he had been elected for a third term.

Ads in German Bund Paper Offer to Ship Cash to Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—Freezing by the Washington Administration of German funds in the United States will not halt the transfer of money shipments to the Reich, according to advertisements appearing in the current issue of The Free American and Deutscher Weckruf and Beobachter, which guarantee the safe transfer of remittances.

The Free American is the official mouthpiece of the German-American Bund, and its issue carrying the advertisements are on newsstands here today. It was declared in some quarters that the advertisements "apparently flout the President's proclamation."

Besides the money-shipment service, four advertisers offer to purchase rückwanderermarks, a form of German currency available to re-immigrants which is redeemable in Germany at twice the value of the American dollar. These re-immigrant marks may not be sold without the permission of the German Government. This, it was held, gives the agencies handling them a semi-official status.

One of the most elaborate advertisements appearing is that of Weniger and Walter, Inc., of Philadelphia. It is three columns wide and two inches deep and says in German:

"Not only absolute security and full guarantee do you receive for every money shipment made in register marks, but you receive also almost twice the value of the dollar."

Advertisements also offer food packages "in all sizes and prices, duty paid and duty unpaid."

A Brooklyn agency, called the Papsdorf Travel Bureau, Inc., advertises both money shipments and food packages along with re-immigrant marks, "in accordance with all legal requirements."

Other German agencies advertising in the same issue are the German Travel Bureau of Weier

Other German agencies advertising in the same issue are the German Travel Bureau of Weier and Weier and F. Arnecke, both of New York; Joseph Zimmermann, Elizabeth, N. J., and the Lloyd Exchange, Newark, N. J. A Chicago, Ill., agency, the German-American Travel Center, of which George Froboese is the head, is another advertiser. Mr. Froboese was said in Nazi circles here to be the Bund gauleiter for the Middle West.

Miss Cochran Spans Atlantic

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—First Officer Jacqueline Cochran, first woman to fly a bomber across the Atlantic, arrived in London today after delivering an American-built Hudson bomber.

It was the American flier's first flight across the Atlantic but she said she was "at the controls all the way and had a wonderful trip completely without incident."

She said her plans were not complete but added that she "probably" would fly back to the United States and "hoped" to fly more bombers across.

"My only companion was Capt. Grafe Carlisle, who captained the craft and did the navigating," said Miss Cochran, who in private life is Mrs. Floyd Odlum.

"The ship was wonderful to handle," she continued. "This was my first trip across the Atlantic and we had plenty of sandwiches, boiled eggs and tomato juice."

Better Highways Key to Defense In Mountainous Island of Haiti

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—National defense will be served by speeding up plans to pave Haiti's share of the highway connecting this end of the island with Trujillo City in Santo Domingo. Until the highway is completed, Uncle Sam would have a hard time getting arms and men from one end of the mountainous island to the other.

The highway by the shortest route is macadamized most of the way from the capital of Santo Domingo to the border of Haiti, and the unpaved mileage is being pushed steadily toward the border by Dominican road builders. At the border the terrain grows rougher but there is no highway; just a road. It winds through mountain passes and down through gorges. There are no bridges. All streams are forded. Where the fording is especially difficult the beds of streams are paved with concrete that may or may not be there when a tropical cloudburst has passed.

The Haitian road is so bad that public cars charge a minimum of $50 to cross from Ciuded Trujillo to Port au Prince. Regular line cars collect $15 a passenger. Often a storm blows up, marooning a car and its passengers for as much as three hours at a fording place.

Should Hispanola, occupied by Haiti and Santo Domingo, become a second Crete, United States Marines might land in Haiti from Guantanamo Bay in Cuba and at Ciudad Trujillo from Puerto Rico. The landing parties would have a tough time making contact until there is at least one road.

With these factors well known in Washington, construction of the highway on a loan basis is considered important. Some strategists believe the United States could afford to pay the bill, put an end to delays, and go ahead with the road.

Other than money lent in both republics, Uncle Sam has no present stake in either, and Americans who moved in with the occupation are moving out.

Although the United States has defense bases on a number of British-owned islands, it has no defense establishment here. There are no flying fields, hidden or otherwise, equipped to furnish Army bombers with more than fuel, and there are no military land establishments strong enough to hold off an invader for more than a few hours.

Naval Ordnance Plant Open Ahead of Schedule

CANTON, O., June 20 (AP)—The $16,000,000 Canton Naval ordnance plant went into limited production yesterday—several weeks ahead of schedule and only 143 days after ground was broken for the project.

The plant will make gun mounts, recoil mechanisms, torpedo tubes and similar items. Operated by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., the plant at full production will employ about 3,000 skilled workers.

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Diplomacy: Nazi vs. British Method

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has returned to the United States after frontline service on four major war sectors—Greece and the Middle East, Africa, Norway, and Finland.

Why does Nazi pressure diplomacy succeed where the more gentlemanly and considerate British methods have lately failed?

This is the burning question raised squarely by the German-Turkish Friendship Treaty. For no legalistic arguments that the letter of this new agreement does not contradict the Anglo-Turkish alliance can hide the fact that Turkey's tie with Britain is thereby severed almost as completely as by open denunciation.

The time is past for niceties of distinction between "de jure" and "de facto." In the writer's opinion the Turkish defection is one acid test of fundamental differences in British and German practices as I have observed them in the past two years of war.

The fundamental proposition may be stated as follows: Germany regards politics, diplomacy, and military action as closely correlated means for implementing a single war policy. To achieve a given objective Reichsführer Hitler concentrates upon it with his political and diplomatic artillery as well as with his field artillery and air force.

How Nazis Work

The winning of Turkey was a combination of these factors. Through his forces in the field, Herr Hitler systematically undermined Turkey's strategic position. Through his diplomats, working simultaneously, he sold the Turks the idea, first that it was to Turkey's interest to keep out of the war, and finally that they had better sign up with Germany. Simultaneously hosts of German agents and contracts, working with beaver efficiency upon the rank and file of Turkish business circles and through scores of propaganda outlets and subsidized newspapers upon Turkish public opinion, "softened the ground."

Much the same elements, though in different proportions, may be observed in the German treatment of Soviet Russia. Vast German troop concentrations on Russia's border as a means of military pressure, while the pact with Japan and now the treaty with Turkey completed the Soviets' isolation.

The relation of the Hess episode to the European war behind the scenes has never been clarified. After the initial blare of publicity both British and German sources have observed the strictest silence. But silence itself is significant.

Hess and the Russians

The strands connecting the Deputy Führer with German-Russian relations are manifold. In high

'Inside the War'

Nazi circles Herr Hess was always the man most strongly opposed to any understanding with the Bolsheviks and the man closest to the British appeasement set, whose reverse side was anti-Sovietism.

Without drawing any undue inferences as to the nature of Herr Hess's conversations with his old friends in Scotland and Britain—and the British government owes it to public opinion to clear up this matter—it is reasonable to suppose that the Hess escapade was a definite fly in Joseph Stalin's ointment. For one thing, it coincided with new and unprecedented Nazi pressure, which only a week before had caused Mr. Stalin to take over the premiership.

Another straw in the wind may have been radiocast of the so-called secret Siegfried radio station from Germany which claimed to be operated by the followers of Herr Hess and advocated an attack on Russia and peace with Britain. Far from being illegal, this may have been a deliberate Nazi plant, a part of Germany's "war on nerves" against Soviet Russia.

Stalin's Major Concern

At any rate, the possibility of the present belligerents uniting against him has been Mr. Stalin's chief concern since before the war and fear of this would be most effective in making him tractable to Nazi demands.

Meanwhile, in Moscow, the German Embassy has been showing the official Nazi war film of last year's blitzkrieg, "Victory in the West," to special audiences of high Soviet military and Government officials. This is an integral part of the German "softening-up" technique. The same film was previously shown in Ankara, Belgrade, Sofia, Athens, and Bucharest at the psychological moment. Before last year's spring campaign similar use was made in Oslo, Copenhagen, Brussels and the Hague of the official German film record of the Polish campaign.

There is not, as in the British services, a sharp demarcation line between the Nazi diplomatic and the undercover intelligence or espionage service. An ambassador or minister may suddenly become a secret agent or a spy, or, conversely a spy or secret agent be transformed into a minister or ambassador.

Take the case of Dr. Fritz Grobba, German envoy to Iraq at the outset of the war, who shifted his role to suit the circumstances. A minister to start with, when Iraq severed its diplomatic relations with Germany he became a secret agent who made several trips into the country to maintain contact with the pro-Axis Iraqi politicians. During the short-lived Rashid Ali revolt against the British Dr. Grobba again stepped into the official part of German minister.

In the same manner most Nazi diplomats are ready at the drop of a hat to exchange their business suits or cutaways for field gray, their brief cases for revolvers or tommy-guns. I witnessed such metamorphosis by German Legation members in Oslo, the day the Nazis occupied that city.

Faced with a wily and unscrupulous foe who knows no rules and regards every means as fair provided it furthers their success, the British still have abided largely by the rules. Compared to Nazi dynamic co-ordination, the British War Office and the armed forces, the Foreign Office and its diplomatic service, the Intelligence Service with its various departments function in isolated watertight compartments, each with its own traditions, methods, and objectives.

Lack of Co-ordination

Sometimes they are ignorant of each other's plans and intentions; often they work at cross purposes. This was the case in July, 1940 and again last fall, when the British military, urged on by Gen. Charles de Gaulle wanted to take over Syria. At the time Anthony Eden, Britain's Foreign Minister, and Whitehall opposed the scheme. It was true in Greece, where the British Legation prevented the British military from pressing the Greek Government for consent to use the vitally strategic Salonika airdrome. It was true in the case of the Dodecanese Islands, which the British refrained from attacking, lest once the Italians were driven out the Greeks should expect to acquire them and this in turn irritate the Turks who also had a claim.

In Arab countries this anachronistic diplomatic tact meant the British forces were restrained from securing their rear against "fifth column" machinations of the Rashid Ali type. It meant the present ambiguous situation in Egypt.

In Alexandria I heard the story of how, during the first Italian raids the Egyptian crews of the city's British-built anti-aircraft defenses refused to fire, because Egypt was not in the war, this regardless of the fact that the bombs were killing Egyptian civilians.

Finally the Egyptians agreed that their gunners should go into action, but the first time they did so they omitted to pull the fuses on their anti-aircraft shells which therefore instead of bursting in the air, came down and burst on percussion around the camp of a New Zealand mechanized brigade, destroying two tanks and part of the tents and keeping the men huddled in their slit trenches.

But the British Ambassador felt he must treat the Egyptian Government with kid gloves and the Axis affiliations of the Egyptian War Minister were only officially confirmed later, although it was generally suspected at the time.

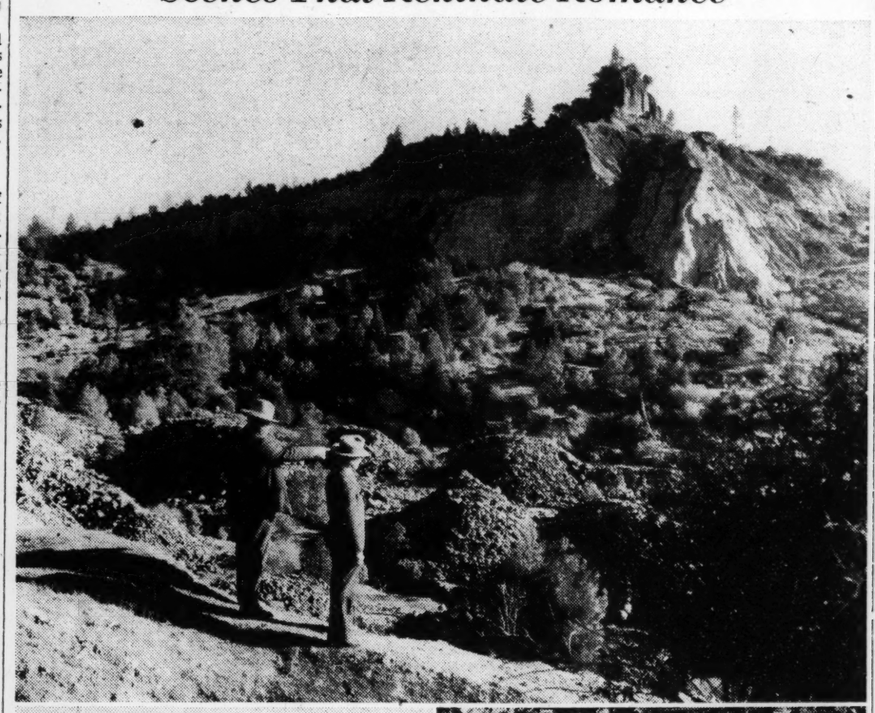
Both in their Army and their diplomatic service the Nazis fill the key positions mainly on a merit basis. Despite party favoritism they have shown a capacity for placing the right man in the right job, easier than it might seem when the need is mainly for a ruthless gangster.

In the British services, while the proper connections and old school ties no longer assure a man an officer's job or a diplomatic post, they certainly help a great deal.

Conversely, it would be almost if not quite as inconceivable to find a plain British army private or lance corporal with an Oxford accent as it would to find an embassy secretary or press attache who talked Cockney.

Under the circumstance the old phrase, Britain will muddle through in spite of everything or: Britain loses every battle but the last, regardless of their prophetic accuracy becomes an excuse for not cleaning out a lot of excess baggage and discarding outworn methods. In fighting the Nazis one must take off the kid gloves and roll up one's sleeves.

Scenes That Rekindle Romance



Californians, Inc.; William Schoeb

In Mother Lode (Gold) Country, California

Upper—Where hydraulic mining of more recent days has cut away the hills in search of the precious metal. Below, left—The St. George Hotel at Volcano, which might tell many a story of the romantic quest and finding of treasure. Lower, right—An old water wheel at Angel's Camp. The creek water powered the wheel, which crushed the ore.

Romance Gleams in Mother Lode District Trip

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

Angel's Camp, Calif.

The Mother Lode district of California is still a bonanza land for the prospector who seeks only historical color or nuggets of pioneer-days folklore. The scenes of the days of gold, when pick and pan were the emblems of almost every man's calling, can be reconstructed easily in imagination as such a prospector coasts easily by automobile over hill and gulch where once thousands of bearded miners plied their trade.

A traveler can see spots like those where a nugget weighing 214 pounds troy was found, where an early-day prospector with a rock knocked a chunk of gold weighing 14 pounds loose from its parent ledge, where a single blast of dynamite dislodged $110,000 worth of gold.

But, far more important, he can see—although there are differences of opinion about it—the exact spot where the celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County jumped into perpetual fame and on to the pages of American literature. He can see where Tennessee and his Partner lived, the locations of Roaring Camp, Poker Flat, and many another scene which background the rich tales of Bret Harte and Mark Twain. He can even see cabins in which, according to some historians, the two gold-days writers lived for a time.

The Mother Lode district is described in a latter-day miners' manual as being "a few hundred feet to two miles wide on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada where the forces of mountain-making have led to extensive folding and faulting; about 120 miles long in a direction parallel to the main axis of the mountains, extending from Placer County south almost to Madera County"

In popular usage the district extends farther, for other gold diggings, both quartz and placer, have been added on since that day in 1848 when James Marshall saw gold gleaming in a millrace at Coloma.

Cities Have Come and Gone

Many "cities" have come and gone in the Mother Lode area since that day. Some have lived on and prospered. Others cling by scant threads to their former glories. Some others well fit the descriptive phrase, "ghost town," which they wear, being mere shadows of their former selves, and existing chiefly because of some of their sturdy stone buildings which gave warmth and protection in the gold rush days, have not yet fallen down.

Deep hard rock mining continues at many points, notably in the Grass Valley and Nevada City section at the northern end of the Mother Lode. Great dredgers as big as Staten Island ferryboats overturn the gravel in river bottoms and flatlands under the foothills, and dragline dredges and, to a more limited extent, hydraulic works, perform the process in the hill country.

Placerville, Jackson, San Andreas, Sonora, Jamestown, Mariposa: these are towns that have come down from the gold rush days and have maintained their identities. There were others like them, towns which once upon a time were "cities" boasting of populations ranging from 5,000 to 15,000, when men were panning in every wash and picking into surface rock on every mountainside, which have all but vanished.

Placerville in 1848 was called "dry Diggings," and later "Hangtown." Hank Monk, ace stage driver, of the early days, became "copy" for Mark Twain. There's still many a story to be told about Placerville, and a stranger can hear them if he finds the right chronicler.

Starting from either Sacramento or Stockton, and maintaining headquarters wherever his fancy pleases, the visitor can see many a memento, in iron-shuttered stone building, or tumbled wall, of the West's earliest and most spectacular days.

At Forest Home, which was a favorite stopping place for stage coaches and freight wagons, the walls of one of the abandoned cabins still are papered with newspapers of Civil War days.

$90,000,000 Gold Digging

There is a three-story hotel, built in '54, at Volcano. This town's population once numbered thousands, and its neighboring diggins are said to have yielded $90,000,000 in gold.

San Andreas claims to be the locale for Mark Twain's "Jumping Frog" story. It also is said to have seen the start of the outlaw career of Joaquin Murieta, one of the more picturesque of the early-day highwaymen. Mokelumne Hill, Scratch Gulch, Poverty Flat, Fourth Crossing, Dogtown, Angel's Camp, Jackass Hill, Quartz, Big Oak Flat, Bear Valley, and Mt. Bullion—these are only a few of the picturesque and significant place names the traveler will encounter on a loop through the Mother Lode district.

In the lower regions of the area some farming and fruit-growing have replaced the industrious search for gold that followed for many years after the 1848 discovery. But in some parts of the higher hills only the search and the hope for gold remains as an industry.

Here and there will be found a patriarch from back in the gold days who is not at all backward about spinning a tale which may be peopled with Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Horace Greeley, Lola Montes, Joaquin Murieta and many another celebrity from history.

And here and there, along the creeks, may be seen a pick-and-pan miner who can still dig a living from the ground carefully sifted for its gold long years ago.

Sacramento and Stockton are major railroad centers, and the Mother Lode region is at their back doors. United States highways 40 and 50 both cross the gold area, and a side trip to the historic diggings is easy and enthralling.

Russia Next Hitler Victim? Opinion of London Experts

By E. Berg Holt

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 20—Sustantial Axis aid to the Vichy forces in Syria and an early renewal of Axis attempts to invade England are two possibilities which experts here, who have studied the implications of the Turkish-German treaty, now consider can be scratched off the list of likely next moves in Adolf Hitler's summer strategy.

Thus if the experts are correct it follows that, unless Herr Hitler intends to defy climatic conditions and launch an offensive through the western desert toward Suez, his next ojective might be—as unsubstantiated rumor has been saying for weeks—Soviet Russia.

Because all reports to this effect have been traced back to Germany, many persons have been skeptical about them. But although there has been no confirmation of the sensational reports of the past few days, skepticism almost has vanished following the signing of the Turkish-German pact.

It is agreed in the first place that the pact is not directed against England since it contains no clause permitting transportation of troops across Turkish territory. Secondly, although the ink with which Ambassador Franz von Papen's signature was written may be expected to fade as soon as the writer's master lifts his hand, it is thought highly improbable that the treaty was made deliberately as a prelude to an immediate violation of Turkish territory.

Turkish Attack Unlikely

Thirdly, it is pointed out that if Herr Hitler intended to move westward he would have had no need to make a treaty with Turkey since there existed no possibility of a Turkish attack on Germany.

An analysis of the evidence, therefore, indicates that general opinion has been right in regarding the Turkish-German treaty as aimed by Germany against Russia.

But with what purpose?

In the opinion of one group it is intended to force Joseph Stalin to accept the German "new order" peacefully thereby enabling Herr Hitler to try the old trick of pointing an accusing finger at Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt as the men who are responsible for a continuation of the war.

According to another group, Herr Hitler is trying—again peacefully—to frighten Mr. Stalin into giving him control of the raw materials of the Ukraine and the Caucasus to meet the needs of Germany.

In the opinion of a third group, he has determined to eliminate Mr. Stalin as a possible danger to the German rear when democracy is ready to take the offensive in the West.

If the first group is right, the Hitler forces are massed on the Russian frontier and the propaganda heat has been turned on fully in the hope of frightening Mr. Stalin into a political agreement. It is thought that Herr Hitler would have a good prospect of succeeding although this would not bring him any nearer to victory over England and would not make him any more popular among the nations he has conquered.

German Control

If the second theory is correct, then Herr Hitler also must ask far-reaching economic concessions which would be tantamount to replacing the Soviet economic system by German control. This would be harder, but not impossible, for the Soviet bosses to accept.

But if Herr Hitler is wedded to the third theory, then he means to attack Russia regardless of any concessions, short of complete abject surrender, that Mr. Stalin might be prepared to offer.

The first possibility is considered as the most likely by a number of important central Europeans. They believe that Mr. Stalin is ready to come to terms, but not, perhaps [any more than the Turks], on the terms Herr Hitler wants.

The same authorities think that Mr. Stalin would rather fight than accept a large measure of camouflaged German participation in Soviet industry.

But they agree that if Herr Hitler chooses the second course war might follow, and that if he adopts the third course war is certain.

Meanwhile, German technique seems to be developing along familiar lines. Troops are massed. Alarmist rumors have been invented and disseminated through Axis-controlled agencies throughout Europe.

The next stage generally is invention of atrocity stories. This does not appear to have been reached yet. Nor, so far is known, have there been the usual demands which, instead of being toned down in order to make an agreement possible generally are toned up in order to make war inevitable.

In the absence, therefore, of the last two sets of phenomena there still is some doubt about Herr Hitler's real intentions. But is is emphasized that, in any case, his preoccupation with the East gives democracy an opportunity to press on with preparation for ultimate victory.

Britain's Radio Call Answered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—Britain's call for American volunteer technicians to man its new airplane radio locators and other highly technical equipment brought applicants by the scores to the Consulate General's offices here today and yesterday.

Attracted by the opportunity to aid Britain, find adventure or obtain good pay, 200 Americans had made application for service in Britain's new Civilian Technical Corps by sundown yesterday. Inquiries were made by telephone and in person, with men of all ages applying and even some women, although the descriptive pamphlet asked only for men.

Squadron Leader E. W. Russell, C. T. C. representative in the United States, who wore on his lapel the "wings with electric bolt," insignia of the new service, said there would be a waiting period after applications were made during which they would be carefully checked. C. T. C. representatives felt that through the information and recommendations required they would be able to eliminate any foreign agents or potential saboteurs.

Questionnaires asked if the applicant was engaged in defense work or registered under Selective Service, and inquired the earliest date he could leave for Britain. A C. T. C. spokesman said the first contingent might leave for Montreal next week to embark for Britain, and the possibility was seen that qualified Selective Service draftees might be allowed to volunteer.

Among the applicants were large numbers of radio technicians, many holding good jobs and apparently motivated by a desire to help Britain. Several Negroes applied, including one who formerly operated an amateur radio station. All applicants were warned not to give up present jobs until their applications had been accepted in writing.

British Fine Hoarder Of American Currency

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—Robeft Hogg, a Scottish potato grower, was fined the equivalent of $60,000 today in Bow Street Court for failing to offer $26,882 in American currency for sale to the British Treasury.

Yesterday Mr. Hogg was fined $60,000 at the Mansion House for failing to register with the Bank of England securities worth $156,428 held in the United States.

Pajamas Substituted For Cricket Flannels

By the Associated Press

London, June 20

Rather than squander their clothing coupons for the proper flannels—a peacetime must—players in a military cricket match at Aldershot turned out today in pajamas.

Cotton Research at Clemson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—News that the Cotton-Textile Institute has established a division of cotton research at Clemson College, with John T. Wigington as its Director, was received here with a great deal of interest by leaders in the textile industry.

W. M. McLaurine, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, said the question of cotton research had been given much attention by his organization as well as by the Institute, and that W. N. Banks of Grantville, Ga., President of the Association, is very enthusiastic over the prospect for benefits to result from the project. Fred W. Symmes of Greenville, S. C., retiring President, spoke of the need for such work in his annual address at the recent convention.

"We are indeed glad to have to direct this project a man who was born and reared in the South and knows the needs of this section from years of living in the Southern States," said Mr. McLaurine. He explained that although the Clemson College program represents a humble beginning, leaders hope it is the beginning of an extensive program of research because they feel that the salvation of the cotton manufacturer and the cotton farmer lies not only in finding new things to do with cotton products already developed but also in finding new uses for cotton.

Mr. Wigington has been with the United States Agricultural Marketing Service at College Station, Texas, where he has been in charge of the cotton fiber and spinning research laboratories. He began his career in cotton when he was a youngster, as a textile operative in the Orr Cotton mills at Anderson, S. C. He was graduated from Clemson with a B. S. degree in textile engineering in 1923. He was later superintendent of the Lonsdale Company and the Edna Mills Corporation in Reidsville, N. C.

Why Cocks Crow— Here's the Answer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., June 20—Shrouded in darkness at Radio Station WOR, five fowls from the Bronx Zoo sat tossing their heads inquiringly at a group of hushed, expectant radio officials. It was just 5 a. m. by the studio clock.

Now the chronological question was to be settled once and for all. Do cocks really crow at dawn? For the moment this feature arranged to celebrate WOR's start of 24-hour-a-day operation seemed more important than the celebration itself.

To furnish romance, Penelope, a pert Rhode Island hen, had been added to the group. But she was apparently unnoticed. The minutes ticked on slowly. It was 5:19 Daylight Saving Time—but that wouldn't fool a rooster!—Dawn would break in four min—Wait! Chanticleer, son of Launcelot, lifted his red tuft. But it's still dark outside. He can't—but he did! Cock-a-doodle-doooo!! Chanticleer had sounded off in the dark three and one half minutes before dawn.

Cocks evidently don't crow because of dawn but crow because it's time to crow!

Aid for U. S. Music, Composers

LOS ANGELES, June 20 (AP)—The National Federation of Music Clubs believes music lovers of the United States should give better support to American musicians and composers.

And the Federation, holding its twenty-second biennial convention here with more than 10,000 delegates, proposes to do something about it.

Orchestras supported entirely by American funds feel little or no responsibility to play the works of American composers, Mrs. Vincent Hilles Ober of Norfolk, Va., President of the Federation, told the convention.

"This is one of the things the Federation seeks to correct," she added.

Education of the listeners may help, said Doris Adams Hunn of Des Moines.

"Take, for instance, the amazing number of young artists this Federation has sponsored—well trained and brilliant. Yet it is almost impossible to get audiences to listen to anything but the biggest names. Somewhere we have missed out on our chance to build up more interest in music itself."

To advance the careers of American musicians, the Federation has brought 32 winners of district contests to compete in finals of its young artists contests next week.

From among six violinists, eleven singers and eleven pianists of various states, a winner in each class will be chosen to receive $1,000 cash awards and concert appearances sponsored by the Federation. In addition, the best instrumentalist will receive the Schubert Memorial Award—guaranteed appearances with the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra and the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

New Civilization Of Freedom Seen

DENER, Colo., June 20 (AP)—A new civilization of freedom growing from the solidarity of the American Nations was predicted at the closing plenary session of the 32nd annual Rotary International Convention today by Enrique Gil of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Rotary, Mr. Gil declared, is a "glowing example of the existence of 'an American conscience' uniting two of the main races inhabiting the soil" of the Western Hemisphere. Based on it, he said, an American new order should be proclaimed immediately "should a Europe overwhelmed by fear and bloodshed challenge America with a new order.

"It is our duty to fulfill in liberty and freedom, with an honest and Christian spirit, within an economic liberalism, what others will try to achieve through slavery, race hatred, persecution and debasing of rules of fundamental morality."

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C. I. O.'s Course on Reds: Will It Slow U. S. Drive?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—With the American Federation of Labor frankly describing Communist efforts to sabotage defense as labor's greatest problem, the Government was faced with the blunt fact today that it is getting only partial co-operation in getting rid of Communists as strike agitators in the ranks of local union leadership.

The mysterious and fluctuating course of Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, is adding a new factor of uncertainty to the Government's problem. Despite earlier protestations, it is still not clear whether the C. I. O. is going to oppose the Communists or shelter them.

The prospect is not that the Government is going to leave the Communists to ply their tactics at will, but whether the Government will have the active aid of both the predominant unions or will be forced to take the initiative in a way which cannot fail to reflect on the patriotism of some labor leadership.

The unexplained circumstance is that Mr. Murray's actions two weeks ago, when he authorized the suspension of local C. I. O. Communist leaders of the outlaw North American Aviation Company strike at Inglewood, were all on the side of recognizing the disruptive presence of Communists in his ranks, while his words of this week are all on the side of doing nothing more about it. He now claims that all this talk about Communists is just an anti-labor, red-baiting smoke-screen to deny workers their rights.

Congress Takes Notice

There are a number who believe that his acts of a fortnight ago represent Mr. Murray's real convictions and desires but that forces within the C. I. O. which, at the moment at least, are stronger than he is, have got after him and induced him to make an appeal for "tolerance."

Representative Roy O. Woodruff (R) of Michigan yesterday brought the matter formally to the notice of Congress when he demanded that Mr. Murray be removed from the National Defense Labor Mediation Board if he "continues to oppose the purging of subversive agents from the labor unions of the United States."

The appeal which the A. F. of L. issued today had no word of tolerance to speak for the Communists in the labor movement, although the A. F. of L.'s acts do not always seem to be as stout as its words. Thus while the Federation declares that it "stands strong and united behind the policy of no strikes until mediation and arbitration have been exhausted," the A. F. of L. machinists remain out on strike at the San Francisco shipyards while the mediation board is still trying to settle the dispute.

A. F. of L. Statement

The A. F. of L. statement says:

"We recognize the disruptive elements in American unions for what they are: Outposts of the Nazi-Communist alliance. Their purpose is to sabotage defense production, stir up industrial strife, undermine the trade union movement, organize a revolution against the United States. They have no place in American unions; they betray the millions of loyal hard-working American union members. They are scouts for the dictators—the first line of the invasion of America. Certain unions not under the banner of the A. F. of L. have given them great freedom, permitted them to hold office. The Federation has for years sought to cleanse its unions of such elements.

"Because these irresponsible leaders hide behind a pretense of serving labor's cause, the American public often cannot distinguish between their work and the great constructive purpose and democratic methods of the American Federation of Labor. Consequently the resentment justly roused by revolutionary tactics and wildcat strikes is vented upon the millions of union members loyally serving their country with wholehearted energy and high purpose, and all are blamed alike.

"The result is a flood of proposals in Congress for laws to hamper and destroy the free action of American unions, to force a 'cooling off' period before strikes and establish compulsory arbitration. Unless labor meets the issue squarely, we stand to lose our freedom and to find ourselves shackled by repressive legislation and Government regimentation. And our country risks sabotage of its defense program.

Purge Is Asked

"To meet this crisis, labor calls upon the Government of the United States to seek out and fix the blame on the guilty individuals; to preserve and safeguard labor's basic rights. President Green has issued this call to all American workers: Upon all of you rests the responsibility for stopping these disastrous tactics. Read Communists out of your ranks. Refuse to support Communist strikes and tactics."

Mr. Murray, for the C. I. O., however, put the issue in these words in a letter to all C. I. O. affiliates:

"In the past few weeks a great many speculative and often highly fantastic stories have been printed in the public press about splits, purges, Red hunts, etc., taking place in the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"As President of the C. I. O., I have refrained from public comment on those stories because I did not deem it advisable to dignify idle or malicious gossip with formal denials, nor in any other way to add fuel to a press campaign which was little concerned with the best interests of the C. I. O.

"I am now writing to you, and to the direct representatives of the national C. I. O., to avoid any confusion in your minds due to the many press stories, and to reassure you that there have been no changes in the fundamental policies of the C. I. O.

"The C. I. O. has never engaged in witch-hunting nor lent any credence or support to the efforts of labor's enemies to divide our ranks by malicious slanders of duly elected officers; and to create factional dissension by appeals to intolerant prejudice regarding differences among our membership."

Italians Bring Good Will to Boston Melting Pot

Dramatic symbols of a dynamic Boston seen in Italian children of Boston's North End.

"Boston: Crucible of Freemen"
Fifth of six articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The carefully kept old cemetery on the top of Copps Hill in North Boston is a sort of park, and children often play in it. I recently saw a little girl there with her still smaller brother; they were pushing a miniature baby carriage back and forth on one of the grassy runways. She called him Dick, and affectionately held an arm about his shoulders. In the baby carriage were four rather battered dolls. The little girl told me they were named Judy, Patsy, Tony, and Rose. Her name was Elena.

As Elena and Dick walked back and forth beside the tomb of the stern old Puritan preachers, Cotton and Increase Mather, they seemed very blithe. They glowed with good will and affection, for they were descendants of a race that abounds with good will and affection; they were Americans of Italian origin.

They seemed to me dramatic symbols of dynamic Boston and of dynamic America. The hill, on which the children and I met, constitutes one of the most classical spots in American history. From it I could look down upon the spot where John Winthrop and his Pilgrims landed. Old North Church is hardly a stone's throw away. This elevation was a choice residential area for the early settlers.

Typical of the North End

Here they tethered their cows, tended their gardens, ran their little shops, went to church. Paul Revere's own house is not very far away. His statue is nearby. Every street radiating from the hill was once lined by colonial dwellings. Now they seethe and surge and throb with new Americans, come from Italy.

Today the sparkling, dark-eyed little girl is as typical and symbolic of North End as is the steeple of Old North Church. Her grandfather came from Italy and even today speaks almost no American, while she speaks practically no Italian. She calls her brother and one of her dollies Pat. Her grandmother was named Rosa, but she calls her dolly Rose.

She likes a lot of dollies, because in all the families she knows there are a lot of children. They fill all the houses and on holidays overflow into all the streets. They throw balls against the walls; they skip in chalk-made squares on the sidewalks, they sit in doorways reading funny papers. They are well-dressed, gay, noisy, and the language they use is American. Only 3 per cent of the heads of the families in this district are native-born of native-born parents.

As I walked along a busy street toward Copp's Hill, one day this week, I heard a black-haired mother talking to her black-haired daughter. The woman spoke only Italian; the little girl only American. That seemed to be a common method of communication. I walked beside this couple for a block or so, enjoying this graphic illustration of unforced Americanization.

Copps Hill Peak is fringed on two sides by old brick three-story houses adjoining one another. All are filled with interesting families, struggling to move up in the world—just as we all are trying to do.

A Typical Family

Let us pick out two at random. As we go out the front gate, cross the street, turn to the left, walk a way toward Old North Church and mount a narrow stairway, we enter a small, three-room apartment and are received in a bright clean kitchen by a smiling, self-reliant bride, married last summer. Everything in the kitchen is new and convenient. Red-ruffled, white curtains glow at the small windows. We sit in new chairs at a new table—all wedding presents.

The bridegroom is not at home, for he is busy as a clerk in an office. We are shown the wedding picture of the bride and see her in a long, flowing white dress, made by her older sister, who is a dressmaker. It, too, was a present.

We see the wedding party, a group of handsome, elegantly attired young men, each with a white carnation on his black suit. Most had humble jobs and meager incomes. One, however, had moved out of North End into a suburb where he is doing well. He is the bride's brother and was able to obtain his degree and place in life because of the liberal aid of his two sisters, one working in a candy factory, one as a seamstress.

The hostess and her bridegroom live on $15 a week. Their home is neat, their kitchen spotless, they have an exclusive bathroom, a gas stove, sink, and refrigerator. They spend $1.50 monthly for entertainment, and $1.50 for general needs. This is a brave and inspiring American home—similiar to hundreds of others here in the North End.

Home Fronts the Park

Let us visit another one. It also fronts the park and is at 50 Snowhill Street. The head of the family, Philip Vettraino, owns the three-story house. He, his wife Angelina, and his son Anthony, live in the middle story. Below them is the youngest Vettraino daughter, Margaret, with her husband, a truck driver. They have recently been married and all their furniture is new. They have modern conveniences, including a refrigerator, sink, and gas stove.

On the third story, above Father and Mother Vettraino, lives the eldest daughter Rose with her husband, who is a brick layer, and with them two charming dark-eyed daughters, Geraldine and Beverly. A quiet, black-haired baby, Carol Anne, has very recently joined them.

A third Vettraino daughter, Phyllis (Philomena in Italian), born between Rose and Margaret, lives in Washington.

The Vettraino family is an almost classical embodiment of Boston's North End at the present time. The father and mother came directly from Italy and eldest daughter Rosa was also born there. A much prized, enlarged and colored photograph of the Vettraino grandmother, hanging on the wall, proclaims the family origin.

The picture shows a woman of the soil, wearing a head cloth and an attractive folk costume. She was a peasant, a member of the most stable class of people in the world.

Peasants Keep the Faith

Frequent storms swept over Europe with destructive fury, carrying away thrones and states and empires and civilizations, but through all the centuries peasants remained with their songs, costumes, folk lore and faith. They hoed their fields and sickled their grain, tended little orchards and picked the juicy olives, spun and wove, white-washed little houses, prayed in church, sighed and sobbed and hoped; they survived all changes and preserved the basis of every European nation.

But peasants often live very meagerly, especially in southern Europe. Toward the end of last century they began to awake and strive for better things. Among them were the Vettrainos, living in a village on a pleasant hillside between Naples and Rome. In the struggle to get ahead, Philip's father bought a plot of land, which he couldn't pay for.

A foreclosure seemed imminent, so in 1906 Philip was sent out into the world to earn money with which to save his father's fields. Throngs of Italians were flowing into America at that time, so Philip joined them. He gave his services as a day laborer, economized drastically, accumulated a little fortune, sailed home in 1910 and lifted the mortgage.

Followed the Usual Road

He also got married and in time became convinced that he preferred to live permanently in America. Again he crossed the ocean, again he saved money and sent tickets back to Italy for his wife and little daughter. America gained a new family. Boston gained new citizens. Into the American Nation, with Philip and his 5,000,000 fellow immigrants from Italy, entered a new strain.

The Vettrainos settled here 25 years ago. They were three timid "foreigners," father, mother, and little daughter, starting the old, old journey toward a new life. They followed the road which Yankee, Irish, and Jew had trod before them. Rose, the eldest daughter, had to work to help support the family. Instead of hoeing in the fields of sunny Italy, she joined the streams of toilers pouring daily into Boston's factories.

Second sister Phyllis was more favored. And she made the most of her chances. She finished high school, then business school and at once got a job. She did well, was promoted, and a year ago went to Washington to accept a clerical position in the Navy Department. She has assumed the full burden of her brother Anthony's college tuition and four times each year separates $65 from her modest income to enable him to get a college education. Tony is highly appreciative of his sister's generosity, applies himself faithfully, and has just passed from the sophomore to the junior class.

The youngest daughter solved the question of her education by marrying early. Her husband has a good job as a truck driver. By living together in the common home the children have helped their father pay for it and modernize it.

This family of Italian Americans is surprisingly similar to most of the other Americans I know. They are loyal to one another. They dress well. The young people are attractive and neat in appearance. Though only second generation Americans, their language is free from accent. Tony has a larger vocabulary and better diction than most boys I know. Any grandfather in the world would be happy to hold Rose's three children in his lap or take them out in the park, or buy them presents. Few boys in America have so noble a sister as Phyllis.

Many North End families of Italian descent have gone higher up the ladder of success than the Vettrainos. Other families have provided able judges, lawyers, teachers, professors, bankers, businessmen, manufacturers. The Italian element has given America many distinguished leaders and provided citizens of outstanding merit.

Laudable Records Made

But most Italian-Americans, like most of us other Americans, are just common people. As common people they hold a worthy place. They have rapidly become an organic part of the American nation. Could a Geraldine, Beverly or Carol Anne be anything but American! The Italians have segregated in the North End and in East Boston.

Most of the children go to schools that are attended only by pupils of Italian origin, many, indeed, to parochial schools; but they become completely American — perhaps too completely. They are not infrequently humiliated, they are sometimes called unpleasant names. Being among the newest of all American pioneers, they found most good places filled and, in addition, they had to live through an economic crisis. Many lost all they had saved. But, still, they are among the most loyal and devoted members of our nation. They have a saying, "Who slanders America, slanders God."

They are sociable, ambitious to advance, friendly in spirit, eager to merit the commendation of their fellows. They make great sacrifices for education, like to send their children to the best schools, and try to keep abreast of all other groups. The number of Italian names on this year's honor roll of the English High School is large. The children of fishermen, bricklayers, bakers, candy makers, spinach sellers, not infrequently rank with the more favored children of lawyers and bankers. The North Enders have won their place as Americans.

As one wanders about these crowded, not too clean streets, lined with little tenements, and filled with restless people, he marvels that they are such good Americans, that in spite of handicaps they are so useful, loyal, and hopeful. One is inspired by the fact that, in spite of all humiliations and discriminations, these vivacious North Enders still smile, sing, buoyantly march along with the most devoted of their American brothers in a crusade to make this the land of our dreams.

By a Staff Photographer

Bostonians of Italian Descent

Two grandchildren in the Vettraino family of the North End, Geraldine and Beverly D'Amico, grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Vettraino.

Detroit Aluminum Strikers Agree to Return to Work

By the Associated Press

The National Defense Labor Mediation Board announced today that an agreement had been reached to settle a labor dispute at the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Company, Detroit, which caused a two-day strike early this month. The plant makes bearings for bombers.

Details of the argeement were not divulged pending a union meeting in Detroit Sunday afternoon to ratify it. The Board said union and company representatives agreed to the settlement terms and the union men argeed to recommend its acceptance by the membership.

Philadelphia—A strike of sugar refinery workers which started at the W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining and Molasses Company and Pennsylvania Sugar Company Monday night spread to the Franklin Sugar Refining Company today. About 1,900 workers were affected. Officials of the American Federation of Labor union involved said the men want a 17-cent-an-hour increase for laborers who now get 63 cents.

Columbus, Ohio—A strike by 150 A. F. of L. electricians at Columbus, Ohio, threatened to involve 1,500 construction workers at a huge Curtiss-Wright warplane plant. A spokesman for the strikers said a Federal representative might examine the strikers' complaint that the Ohio Bell Telephone Company used non-union men to install cables and branch lines at the $13,000,000 plant now being completed.

Washington — Officials of the Congress of Industrial Organization organizations, United Auto Workers and Ford Motor Company officials continued negotiations for C. I. O.'s first contract with the Ford Company.

A new conference was called today between Southern Appalachian soft coal producers and the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Mine Workers in a drive to obtain complete labor peace in the coal industry.

Owners and union officials had before them the two-year agreement signed yesterday by the C. I. O.-U. M. W. and Northern producers, a document which represented a formal end to a long drawn out wage dispute.

San Francisco—No action toward ending the strike of American Federation of Labor and C. I. O. machinists at 11 shipyards here developed as a result of an A. F. of L. mass meeting. However, Harvey W. Brown, International President of the A. F. of L. union, still declared himself hopeful of an early settlement which would permit construction to proceed at full speed on $500,000,000 in defense ship orders.

Seattle, Wash. — The dispute which has been holding back lumber production in the Puget Sound area stemmed from a C. I. O. union demand for increased wages, vacations with pay, closed shop, union hiring halls and guarantees against piecework. The employers have rejected a proposal by the Mediation Board for industry-wide negotiations with the union. The Board responded with another telegram urging resumption of negotiations.

McKeesport, Pa.—The strike of municipal service employees ended last night when the strikers voted to accept the City's offer of wage increases ranging from 6½ per cent to 10 per cent for men in various pay brackets.

Apollo, Pa.—Employees of the Apollo Steel Company also voted to end a five-week strike and accept an agreement under which wages will be raised 11 cents an hour for 300 hourly rated workers and 8 cents an hour for approximately 700 tonnage men.

New York — The New York Newspaper Guild (C. I. O.) went on record by a narrow margin early today in opposition of the action of its National Executive Vice President in protesting use of troops in the North American aircraft strike at Inglewood, Calif.

Nashville, Tenn.—Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, declared the Nation's defense effort had been handicapped by the loss of 3,594,000 man days through strikes in the first five months of 1941, "all because we do not protect the right to work as well as the right to strike."

Despite this loss of work, Mr. Fuller said in an address before industrialists assembled for a regional defense "clinic," powder output had been increased 100 per cent, small arms ammuntion production 1,200 per cent, machine gun output trebled and naval construction was months ahead of schedule.

Quick Action on Radio Asked

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Senate friends and foes of the controversial new Federal regulations for chain broadcasting joined today in demands for an early decision within the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine, author of a resolution which would delay operation of the proposed new rules by the Federal Communications Commission for an investigation of the FCC, said testimony should be cut short.

Chairman Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, who questions the wisdom of delaying the regulations but favors a radio investigation, said the Committee must soon vote on the White resolution.

The FCC regulations were announced May 2 and would become effective Aug. 2 unless modified by the Commission majority led by the Chairman, James Lawrence Fly.

A long list of spokesmen for radio broadcasters and interested groups including church organizations, are seeking to offer testimony at the public hearings by the Senate group.

These included representatives of the National Association of Broadcasters, whose President, Neville Miller, testified yesterday that radio broadcasting was "getting awful near censorship" because stations, subject to annual licenses, were fearful of displeasing the FCC.

Spokesmen for the Mutual Broadcasting System, smallest and only one of the three major networks supporting the FCC proposals, also asked opportunity for additional testimony, and Chairman Fly, who defended the regulations, requested a chance to answer critical testimony given since his earlier appearances.

Senator Wheeler has suggested that it may be 10 days before the Committee can act on the White resolution. Even if it is then approved it must go to the Senate for action.

War Damage Asked By Nova Scotians

SAINT, JOHN, New Brunswick, (AP)—The Saint John Common Council suggested June 17 that the Federal Government pay compensation for loss of life or property in maritime cities through enemy action.

The Council adopted a resolution saying that "cities on the Atlantic seaboard are particularly exposed to damage by enemy action" and "any loss of life or property suffered on account of any cause of war should be the responsibility of the Dominion Government."

He Sells Doughnut Holes —And Buyers Like 'Em

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MYRTLE BEACH, S. C.—Want to buy a doughnut hole? That is no mere wisecrack hereabouts. Ask Justin Plyer.

While puttering around in his father's grill, he discovered a pile of doughy tidbits which had been cut out of the center of what later became doughnuts.

He tossed them into a pan of fat and fried them. They came up round and puffy. He coated them with sugar, and they sold like hotcakes.

New Method of Packaging Soup Eliminates Water and Cuts Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—From soup to rubber products is a long jump but Akron rubber factories have bridged the gap by what may prove to be an important economic development in the food industry. The development is the packaging of dehydrated soups in sacks made of the new rubber-like material called "pliofilm."

Soups normally have a higher percentage of water content than other prepared and packaged products, averaging 80 per cent water. The weight and bulk of the water content increase shipping, handling, and storage costs which accumulate between production sources and the consumer.

Through the packaging of dehydrated soups in pliofilm which protects the food from the absorption of moisture, all the essentials for a quart of soup, except the water, may be delivered to the consumer in a package 4 to 5 inches in diameter and less than one inch thick. The entire package weighs less than three ounces.

Millions of these transparent soup wrappers are being made at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. All ingredients for soup are contained in the package. The cook merely opens the rubber-like sack and pours the contents into a quart of boiling water.

Sassoon Urges British-U. S. Union

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., June 20 (AP)—Sir Victor Sassoon, British financier and industrialist, told a group of motion picture executives he believed the British Empire's only salvation is to annex itself to the United States.

"The United States," he declared, "needs England, Australia and Canada to consume the exports of South America. And the United States must consume those exports to keep South America an ally.

"England must come into the democracy of the United States with the full rights of Statehood. England and the United States must operate under one Government. This is the ultimate democracy of the future, the great united democracy that will stop Hitler."

Ban on Trust Law Flouters In Federal Work Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—Contending that persons "who have habitually violated the antitrust laws" were moving into key positions in the Government, Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa proposed legislation June 19 to prevent employment of any individuals who have violated laws pertaining to their Government work.

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OPM to Cut Tire Output to Conserve Rubber

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—Along with gasoline ration cards, contemplated for the East Coast States, American motorists generally may expect a reduction in the output of automobile tires as a result of rubber conservation measures planned by the Office of Production Management.

Under the OPM program, involving priority control, American rubber consumption will be reduced from 817,000 tons to 600,000 tons annually.

Details of the program have not been announced, but OPM officials predicted a sharp cut in civilian production of tires, inner tubes, boots, rubber-soled shoes, garden hose, gloves, flooring, nipples, bathing suits, and caps, washers, gaskets and approximately 30,000 other consumer items for the duration of the emergency.

Broad outlines of the priorities plan were transmitted today to a meeting of large and small rubber processors.

No Shortage Yet

While there is no shortage of rubber at the present time and imports are coming in at the highest rate in history, control is felt to be necessary because of shipping uncertainties and the need of building adequate defense stockpiles as soon as possible.

The rubber program is being handled through the OPM, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply and the Rubber Reserve Company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Meanwhile, Government officials are making continued effort to cushion the effect of the anticipated shortage of oil and gasoline on the East Coast.

Easing Shipping Law

President Roosevelt sent a message to Congress asking that current ship inspection laws be waived during the emergency, presumably for the purpose of allowing tankers from the Gulf to the East Coast to carry abnormally large loads. Asking broad discretion for the Secretary of Commerce, the President said that in normal times certain inspection laws should be strictly enforced, but that "priority of national security and national defense must be recognized."

Oil men called here by Harold L. Ickes, Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator, were told by Leon Henderson, OPACS chief, that anticipated shortages of gasoline do not justify substantial increases in prices in the East at this time. He asked the industry to impose a voluntary price ceiling on its products at present levels and not to authorize any advances without first consulting his office.

Defense 'Weakens' State Police Force

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 20 (AP)—Declaring Federal defense agencies had raided his force of ace investigators, Commissioner Lynn G. Adams today prohibited further leaves of absence without pay for Pennsylvania State policemen.

"They've been raiding my force of some of my best men," the Commissioner asserted, pointing to 14 cases where crack troopers left to join various defense organizations or accept industrial employment.

"It soon could develop into a problem," declared Commissioner Adams, adding that "investigators are born and then developed, and only one out of every 12 men might be an investigator."

The Commissioner explained the force, which has a national reputation among law enforcement agencies, also has lost at least temporarily dozens of other troopers now serving in the Nation's armed forces.

Bomb Story Wins Woman News Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 20—For the first time in its history, the National Headliners' Club today named a woman as winner of one of its journalistic achievement awards. She is Miss Helen Hiett, of the National Broadcasting Company, who won the honor for her radiocast of the bombing of Gibraltar.

Also named by the Club were 12 men, a weekly newspaper, and a newsreel company, the awards being made by the committee headed by Angus Perkerson, Magazine Editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, on the basis of work done between June 1, 1940, and May 20, 1941. Those honored this year and their citations follow:

Larry Allen, of the Associated Press, for his spot news coverage of the Mediterranean sea battles; Jan H. Yindrich, of the United Press, for his exclusive coverage of the siege of Tobruk; Kenneth Downs, of International News Service, for individual initiative displayed in his series on Occupied and Unoccupied France; Ja Racusin, of the New York Herald Tribune, for his original stories on the activities of Dr. Gerhard Alois Westrick; Lyle Wilson, of the United Press, for his handling of the spot news story on the national selective service.

To Frank I. Weller, of the Associated Press, for consistently outstanding feature stories; to Ed Herwig, of the Easton Daily Express, for his series on local industries; to Mas Haas, European Picture Service, for spot news pictures on the Esposito case; to Myron E. Scott, of the Dayton (O.) Daily News, for his pictorial series, "Robbing the Cradle for Pictures"; to Charles E. Sykes, of the Philadelphia Evening Ledger, for his cartoon series of "Awakening the Nation;" to B. D. Elliott and T. Harbine Monroe, of Tacoma (Wash.), for Universal News pictures of the collapse of the Tacoma bridge as the outstanding domestic newsreel of the period, and to Fox Movietone News for its pictures showing sinking of the French Fleet in the Battle of Oran, outstanding foreign newsreel.

Miss Hiett, who received the award for the best exclusive radio reporting of a news event, won her award by making friends with some chorus girls and joining their troupe which was on its way to entertain the troops at Gibraltar. She thus gained entrance and witnessed the bombardment on Sept. 24-26, then revealed her identity and was released to make her radiocast from Madrid, Spain, the following day.

Illinois Filibuster Ends After 5 Days

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 20 (AP)—The five-day legislative filibuster is over, leaving Springfield galleryites with nothing much to do today except wait around for the regular circus to come town.

Peace and quiet came to the Statehouse when the Governor and Republican leaders dropped their drive to trim the $10,500,000 Chicago Park District tax levy bill last night.

The Democratic filibuster had snarled both branches of the General Assembly and tied up consideration of more than 500 bills with adjournment due on June 30.

The feud grew out of Republican Gov. Dwight H. Green's proposal to investigate all peg levies of the Democratic-controlled local government of Chicago and Cook County.

Under the peg levy plan, the amount of required funds is fixed by the taxing district in which the money is to be raised and spent, but is subject to legislative approval. The Republican proposal would have set up a commission to investigate expenditures to determine the proper amounts districts might levy.

Children's Endowments Near in Australia

CANBERRA, Australia (AP)—After July 1 the Australian Government will pay five shillings (about 90 cents) weekly endowment for each Australian child under 16 in excess of one child in any family.

Travel

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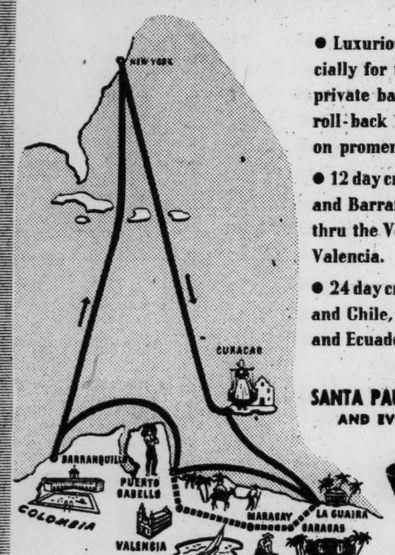

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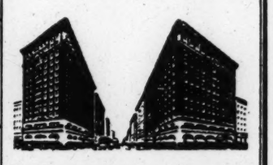

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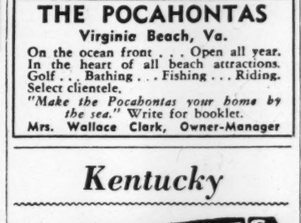
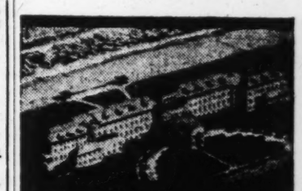


HOTELS STATLER
BOSTON BUFFALO CLEVELAND
DETROIT ST. LOUIS
NEW YORK (Hotel Pennsylvania)
PITTSBURGH (Hotel William Penn)

New Jersey



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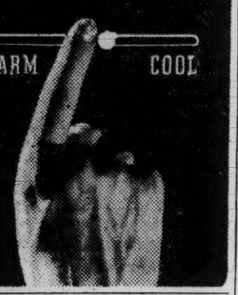

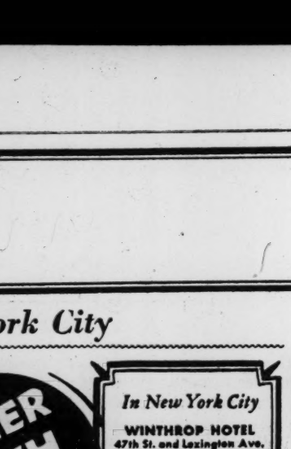

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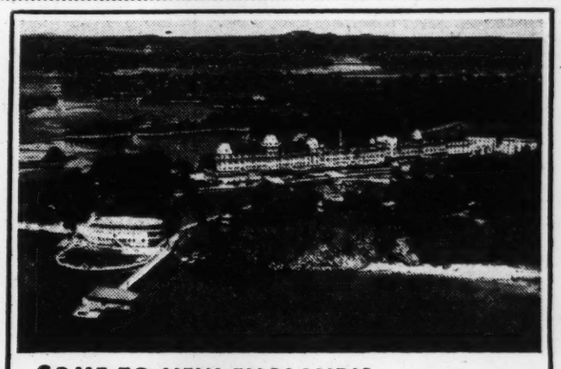

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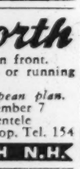

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The Home Forum

The Lesser Pleasures

CAMBRIDGE has many grandeurs, which have been highly sung and greatly praised. Famous men, poets, philosophers, artists, and historians have, down the ages, sought and found inspiration in the soaring branching roof of the chapel at King's, and in the placid, tree-shadowed loveliness of the Backs, with their fine lawns running from noble buildings to the silver, winding ribbon of the river. Nothing that I can say could add to the repute of these places, nor, indeed, take anything away.

But it is not only the spectacular beauties, the things of an obvious glory, that remain in the memory and enrich the heart. The dramatic heroism of a Sidney is worthy of commemoration; but

> Little, nameless, unremembered acts
> Of kindness and of love

also deserve a thought. The sensibility of poets has, in fact, always perceived the importance of inconsiderable things, from the moment when Homer, in the midst of the clash of paladins in battle, noted how Hector, shining in armor,

> The glittering terrors from his brow unbound,
>
> And placed the beaming helmet on the ground,

because it startled his infant son, "the young Astyanax, the hope of Troy."

Kipling, indeed, who differed from Homer on many grounds, resembled him in this. For he causes his exiled Englishman to be moved, not by the recollection of the splendors of the Abbey at Westminster, still, forty years ago, unmenaced by the hand of war, or by Britain's many palaces and lordly houses, but by a trifling snatch of song.

> And the tunes that mean so much to you alone—
> Common tunes that make you choke and blow your nose,
> Vulgar tunes that bring the laugh that brings the groan—
> I can rip your very heart-strings out with those.

But never has the point been more surely and soundly driven home than by a Cambridge man, perhaps the best known of modern Cambridge men—Rupert Brooke, no other: who, detailing all the things which he had loved, recalled

> White plates and cups, clean-gleaming,
> Ringed with blue lines; and feathery, faery dust;
> Wet roofs, beneath the lamp-light; the strong crust
> Of friendly bread; and many-tasting food;
> Rainbows; and the blue bitter smoke of wood;
> And radiant raindrops couching in cool flowers;
> And flowers themselves, that sway through sunny hours,
> Dreaming of moths that drink them under the moon.

Lately, I have several times passed through Cambridge and, on occasion, even stayed there for a night or two. The town lies on my way to the coast village where an old colleague, now defending the shores of his country from possible attack, is stationed. It has also a library with a million and a quarter books in it, some of which contain a complete record, if one has energy enough to dig it out, of all the scores in first-class matches made by Lord Frederick Beauclerk, a cricketing parson in whose exploits I have this summer been taking a more than casual interest. So I am for the moment, as I believe the modern jargon goes, fairly Cambridge-conscious, grateful for its splendors, but also for its lesser amenities, among which I especially include its cafés.

Quaint, odd, pleasing places they are, with curious names, like The Whim, and Tulliver's, and the Copper Kettle, hidden down queer, winding alleyways, or boldly fronting the most magnificent colleges, reached by tortuous, twisting staircases opening on immense, low rooms with wide windows and many small, round tables, with low chairs digging their knees into them. In these chairs one can do nothing but sprawl, at one's ease and leisure. A stiff and formal posture is impossible merely because of the physical proportions of these humble, earth-seeking pieces of furniture. They invite conversation, and that light amusing chatter, equally at home with the immensities of the musical glasses, which is one of the great joys of university life; and, as I sat briefly eating a colored cake, with a score of young men and women in tweeds and flannels and bright-hued corduroys, eager and laughing in discussion around me, with the afternoon sun streaming in shafts of gold through the window, I had to recall pretty fiercely the excitement of life in London, and the glamor of theaters, and my white home on the edges of the Forest, not to wish—for a moment—that I was an undergraduate again.

HAROLD HOBSON

Commentator in the Garden

These are robins . . . calling . . .

Shrill flurry arching over the leaves,
Barbs of sound roweling the air,
Shuttling through the green loom of branches.

Here are two messages,
One woven into the other,
The pattern repeated many times:
Fluent fullscore of evensong,
Crystal-sharp call to nest!

And now a gale blowing from the throats of robins,
Deafening in its slight violence
As the one unsheathèd star is blinding,
Aquiver—
Small heartbeat reiterant as clockwork
In the deep thorax of dusk.

LEONORA SPEYER

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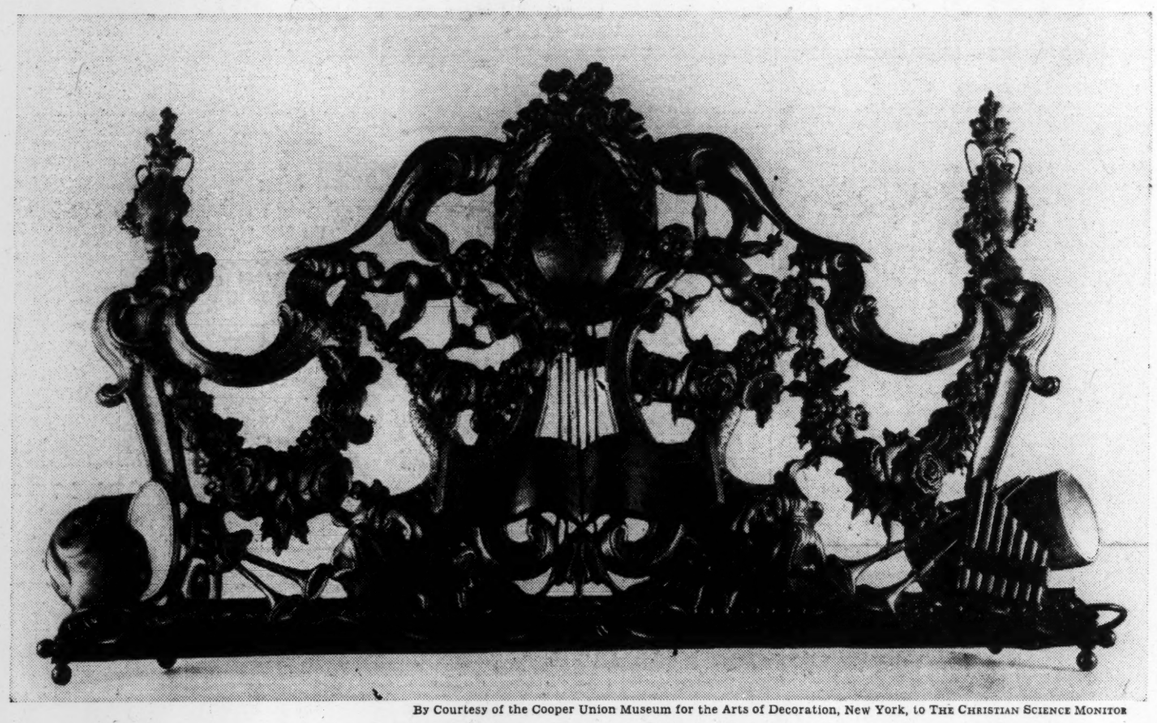

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AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY MUSIC RACK FROM FRANCE

THE COOPER UNION MUSEUM held an exhibition recently, entitled "With Hammer and Tongs." Among the objects of metalcraft on display was this music rack, which was made in France in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. The rack bears the traits of style which are generally designated Louis Quinze. It is a style which is notable for its rococo character, for its delicacy, gaiety, floweriness, and restlessness. The designers seemed to enjoy the erratic flourish, the swerving curve, the unexpected swing. Basic lines of design (functional lines) were twisted and curled, thickened and thinned out, hollowed and broadened, so that there was a maximum effect of change and fluidity. Ornament preceded function. In art, such a practice is generally considered lacking in judgment and it is not recommended. But, in the hands of deft French craftsmen, it proved to be diverting. Beneath the seeming unruliness was a dependable guide—good taste.

The two little cherubs, floating amidst garlands and arabesques, are holding scrolls bearing the names of two musicians of the French court: Jean-Baptiste Lully (1633-87) and Paschal Colasse (1636-1709).

D. A.

Early Evening: Early Summer

Here in the slow-gathering Appalachian dusk
Pale fireflies weave gold-green arabesques of light
Across the matted dark of cedar trees;
Green-gold, gold-green, against approaching night.

And with the deepening evening comes a drift
Of deeper, yet elusive, honeysuckle smell;
A single cricket sings unceasingly, his song
Repeated and repeated, as on a tiny single bell.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

The Flamingo Colony Of Inagua

AT FIRST GLANCE Inagua is the same as any of the other hundreds of other Bahama Islands. Just a low-lying expanse of bush, cactus, and salt lagoons, fringed with strips of white beach—not particularly lovely, as a tropical island is believed to be by those who have never seen one. Yet for those who care to seek it there is one scene of breathless loveliness to be seen on Inagua. In spite of a delay which might have meant the difference between the success and failure of our enterprise, I will never regret the days that a leaky diver's boat forced us to spend in Inagua. For they enabled me to see Inagua's great flamingo colony, believed to be the largest in all the Americas. . . .

We heard them from afar, talking together rather like geese. Then we pushed through the mangroves and saw before us a wide lagoon, blue as the sky reflected in it. The flamingoes were standing about in close companies; so close that they seemed like solid banks of some strange pink tropical blossom. Then the closest group, barely two hundred feet away, saw us and took to flight. With a few hurried steps they stretched their long supple necks forward and spread their wings. It was not until then that I saw the startling contrast between the delicate rose-pink of their bodies and the deeper salmon pink on their wings, with the vivid black of their primary feathers. They spread out like a great banner across the sky. . . .

Wading out into the lagoon, we found a colony of their nests, foot-high platforms of mud with saucerlike tops in which the dull white eggs are laid. For hours we watched the birds flying around us; it was hard to take our eyes away from such rare beauty. Lovely enough in themselves, their loveliness was further enhanced by the bright blues of the lagoon and the sky, and the creamy white and soft gray of the little rounded trade-clouds.—From "Blue Water Vagabond," by DENNIS PULESTON. Copyright, 1939, by Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

Sailing Up the Firth of Clyde

THOSE WHO, after ten days of sorrowing and fasting in the desert of the ocean, have sailed up the Firth of Clyde, and thence up the Clyde to Glasgow, on the morning of a perfect mid-May day, the sky all sunshine, the earth all verdure, know what this experience is; and only those can know it. . . .

The traveler is in a mood to be pleased after clearing the Atlantic gulf; the eye in its exuberance is full of caresses and flattery, and the deck of a steamer is a rare vantage-ground on any occasion of sight-seeing; it affords just the isolation and elevation needed. Yet fully discounting these favorable conditions, the fact remains that Scotch sunshine is bewitching, and that the scenery of the Clyde is unequaled by any other approach to Europe. It is Europe, abridged and assorted and passed before you in the space of a few hours,—the highlands and lochs and castle-crowned crags on the one hand; and the lowlands, with their parks and farms, their manor halls and matchless verdure, on the other. The eye is conservative, and loves a look of permanence and order, of peace and contentment; and these Scotch shores, with their stone houses, compact masonry, clean fields, grazing herds, ivied walls, massive foliage, perfect roads, verdant mountains, fill all conditions. We pause an hour in front of Greenock, and then, on the crest of the tide, make our way slowly upward. The landscape closes around us. We can almost hear the cattle ripping off the lush grass in the fields. . . . The Clyde, soon after you leave Greenock, becomes little more than a large deep canal, inclosed between meadow banks, and from the deck of the great steamer only the most charming rural sights and sounds greet you. . . . Presently we come to the shipbuilding yards of the Clyde, where rural, pastoral scenes are strangely mingled with those of quite another sort. . . . The vast shipyards appear to be set down here upon the banks of the Clyde without any interference with the natural surroundings of the place. . . . The vessels are launched diagonally up or down the stream, on account of the narrowness of the channel. But to see such a brood of ships, the largest in the world, hatched upon the banks of such a placid little river, amid such quiet country scenes, is a novel experience. But this is Britain,—a little island, with little lakes, little rivers, quiet, bosky fields, but mighty interests and power that reach around the world.—From "Fresh Fields," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Burns Knew the Essence of a Song

BY FAR the most finished, complete, and truly inspired pieces of Burns are, without dispute, to be found among his "Songs." It is here that, although through a small aperture, his light shines with least obstruction; in its highest beauty and pure sunny clearness. The reason may be that Song is a brief simple species of composition; and requires nothing so much for its perfection as genuine poetic feeling, genuine music of the heart. . . .

Independently of the clear, manly, heartfelt sentiment that ever pervades his poetry, his Songs are honest in another point of view: in form, as well as in spirit. They do not *affect* to be set to music, but they actually and in themselves are music; they have received their life, and fashioned themselves together, in the medium of Harmony, as Venus rose from the bosom of the sea. The story, the feeling, is not detailed, but suggested; not *said*, or spouted in rhetorical completeness and coherence; but *sung*, in fitful gushes, in glowing hints, in fantastic breaks, in *warblings* not of the voice only, but of the whole mind. We consider this to be the essence of a song; and that no songs since the little careless catches, and as it were drops of song, which Shakespeare has here and there sprinkled over his plays, fulfil this condition in nearly the same degree as most of Burns' do. Such grace and truth of external movement, too, presupposes in general a corresponding force and truth of sentiment and inward meaning. . . . He has found a tone and words for every mood of man's heart,—it will seem a small praise if we rank him as the first of all our Songwriters; for we know not where to find one worthy of being second to him. . . .

Strictly speaking, perhaps no British man has so deeply affected the thoughts and feelings of so many men, as this solitary and altogether private individual, with means apparently the humblest.—From "Essay on Robert Burns," by THOMAS CARLYLE.

"Blessed are the peacemakers"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE troubled times when the forces of evil are claiming power to destroy and to bring dismay, when so large a part of the world is at war, and turmoil and strife seem so evident, many are reaching out for something that offers security, stability, and light in the darkness.

Christian Science offers help to such seekers by turning thought away from material appearances to spiritual reality. Here someone may question, "What is spiritual reality?" An exact answer to this question may be found in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 207), "The spiritual reality is the scientific fact in all things." Spiritual reality, then, is the exact and demonstrable truth which is revealed by God, Mind, to His idea, man.

On page 233 of the same volume Mrs. Eddy writes, "The counter fact relative to any disease is required to cure it." This might also be said concerning any other phase of evil, such as war, dissension, greed, or hatred. It is obvious that peace is the opposite of war. It is necessary, then, to gain the true sense of peace in order to overcome the evil called war.

In his great Sermon on the Mount, Christ Jesus said (Matthew 5:9), "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God." There was always deep meaning in what Jesus said, and he spoke for all time. What does it mean to be "children of God," and why were peacemakers called "blessed" by the divinely inspired Master?

Christian Science teaches that God is Love; therefore the children of Love, made in the likeness of the Father, must be loving; and love precludes hate. Life is another name used in Christian Science for God. The children of God, reflecting Life, cannot injure or destroy life.

In the first chapter of Genesis it is stated (Genesis 1:31), "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Anyone who accepts as true the statements that God made man in His own image, and that He "saw every thing that he had made" as "very good," and endeavors to live in accordance with the implications of these statements, becomes a peacemaker. He knows what is real and true, and what is false and without foundation. He knows that in man, the image of God, good, there is nothing unlike good. In God's man there is no greed, hatred, or animosity, no evil of any kind. On the contrary, God's idea, man, is ever expressing Godlike qualities, such as gentleness, understanding, forgiveness, co-operation, and love. It is by showing what God is, and what man is in His image, that Christian Science is helping to counteract the evil which seems prevalent in the world.

To understand that whatever is not of God does not actually exist, that only God and His creation are real, is an essential step in peacemaking. This truth is the counterfact which nullifies the claim that the so-called forces of evil have power. To think in this manner is not to retreat from the struggle to overcome evil, but, rather, to exercise a practical and effective form of peacemaking by helping to destroy belief in evil as real. Because such thinking allies itself with God, it is imbued with divine power, the only power there really is. It is positive thinking, having all the might of Truth behind it.

It is necessary, of course, to translate right thinking into right living and right acting. Today evil is asserting insistently that it has power; that it can circumvent and overthrow good. He who has peace in his heart, he who is a peacemaker, will not fail to take the human steps which seem necessary to defeat the boastful claim of evil that it can gain a victory over good. A true peacemaker knows that there can be no peace where evil seems to prevail, and that the destruction of evil's claims is a vital step in the establishing of world peace.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (p. 160), "To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal, is to individualize infinite power; and this is Christian Science." Peace is established in one's consciousness as "the scientific fact" comes to light, and one recognizes the true or real creation—God's creation—governed by divine law, forever expressing the love, harmony, and perfection which are of God, Truth. Thus is human consciousness kept "in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal," and the result is healing for oneself and for the world.

To think and live in this way "is to individualize infinite power," the power of God, effectual, potent, irresistible, and it brings sure destruction to the claims of evil. Here, then, is security, and a means of helping a needy world. Such peacemaking is needed today. Those engaged in it are helping to establish peace on earth, and in so doing they may rightly be called "the children of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.]

„Błogosławieni pokój czyniący"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

W TYCH kłopotliwych czasach gdy siły zła usiłują niszczyć wszystko i szerzyć trwogę, gdy tak wielka część świata pogrążona jest w wojnie a niepokój i zaburzenia zdają się grasować wszędzie, niezliczone dłonie sięgają po coś coby dało im pewność i stałość; poszukują światła któreby rozjaśniło ciemności.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska ofiaruje pomoc tym poszukiwaczom przez odwrócenie ich myśli od materjalnych postaci a zwrócenie jej ku realności duchowej. Tu możnaby zapytać, „Co stanowi realność duchową?" Dokładną odpowiedź na to zapytanie znajść możemy w podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego), w którym Mary Baker Eddy pisze (str. 207), „Rzeczywistością duchową jest naukowy fakt wszelkich rzeczy." Duchowa rzeczywistość, przeto, jest tą dokładną i dowodną prawdą którą objawia Bóg, Umysł, Swemu stworowi, człowiekowi.

Na str. 233 podręcznika Mrs. Eddy pisze, „Aby uleczyć jakąkolwiek chorobę potrzeba kontra-faktu sprzeciwiającego się danej dolegliwości." Ta sama prawda dotyczy każdej innej fazy zła, a więc wojny, niezgody chciwości lub nienawiści. Jasnem jest że pokój jest przeciwieństwem wojny. Chcąc pokonać zło zwane wojną, koniecznem jest zdobycie prawdziwego znaczenia pokoju.

W swoim pięknym Kazaniu na Górze, Chrystus Jezus powiedział (Mateusz 5:9), „Błogosławieni pokój czyniący, albowiem oni nazwani będą synami Bożemi." W tem co Jezus powiedział leży głębokie znaczenie, gdyż mówił na wszelkie czasy. Co oznacza być „synami Bożemi," i czemu pokój czyniących nazwał natchniony Mistrz „błogosławionemi?"

Wiedza Chrześcijańska naucza, że Bóg jest Miłością; przeto dzieci Miłości, stworzeni na podobieństwo Ojca, muszą być kochającemi; a miłość wyklucza nienawiść. Wiedza Chrześcijańska często wspomina o Bogu jako życiu. Dzieci Boga, odzwierciadlający życie, nie mogą je uszkodzić lub zniszczyć.

W pierwszym rozdziale księgi stworzenia tak jest napisane (Księga Stworzenia 1:31), „I widział Bóg wszystko, co uczynił, i było bardzo dobre." Ktokolwiek uznaje prawdę że Bóg stworzył człowieka na podobieństwo własne, i wierzy że Bóg „widział wszystko co uczynił" i uznał jako będące „bardzo dobre," i usiłuje żyć w zgodności z tą prawdą, ten staje się pokój czyniącym. On wie co jest prawdziwym i istotnym oraz wie co jest fałszywem i bezpodstawnem. On wie że w człowieku, jako stworzeniu Boga, dobra, niema niczego przeciwnego dobru. W człowieku Bożemu niema chytrości, nienawiści lub zapalczywości, niema żadnego zła w jakiejkolwiek postaci. Wręcz przeciwnie—Boża idea, człowiek, stale wyraża boskie przymioty łagodności, zrozumienia, pojednawczości, współdziałalności i miłości. Przez wykazywanie czem jest Bóg i czem jest przezto człowiek, Jego obraz i podobieństwo, Wiedza Chrześcijańska pomaga w przeciwdziałaniu złemu które wydaje się górować nad światem.

Nader ważnym krokiem w czynieniu pokoju jest zrozumienie że cokolwiek nie pochodzi z Boga, to aktualnie nie istnieje, gdyż tylko Bóg i stworzenia Jego są istotnemi i prawdziwemi. Ta właśnie prawda jest środkiem przeczącym który unieważnia uroszczone pretensje czynników złego do siły i władzy. Takie rozumowanie nie jest wycofaniem się z walki w pokonaniu zła; jest to raczej użycie praktycznego i skutecznego sposobu czynienia pokoju przez zniszczenie wiary w zło jako coś istotne i prawdziwe. Ponieważ takie myślenie sprzymierza nas z Bogiem, staje się przesycone boską siłą, jedyną siłą która prawdziwie istnieje. Jest to pozytywne myślenie, mające za sobą całą wszechpotężną moc Prawdy.

Rozumie się, że prawidłowe myślenie trzeba przemienić w prawidłowe życie i postępowanie. W dzisiejszych czasach zło usilnie stwierdza że posiada moc władzy; że zdolne jest podejścia i pokonania dobra. Ten kto ma pokój w sercu, kto jest prawdziwie pokój-czyniącym ten nie ominie poczynienia stosownych kroków celem zbicia chełpliwych pretensji zła jakoby mogło zwyciężyć nad dobrem. Prawdziwy pojednawca wie że nie może być pokoju tam gdzie zło zdaje się przeważać, i że zburzenie tych pretensji jest żywotnym krokiem w ustanowieniu pokoju światowego.

W książce "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (Pierwszy Kościół Chrystusa, Nauczyciela, i Inne) Mrs. Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, pisze (str. 160), „Tak żyć aby utrzymać świadomość ludzką w ciągłym związku z tem co boskie, duchowe i wieczne jest zindywidualizowaniem niezmiernej siły; tem jest Wiedza Chrześcijańska." Pokój ustanawia się w świadomości jako „fakt naukowy", rozjaśnia się, i rozpoznajemy prawdziwy przestwór—Boskie stworzenie—rządzone prawem bożym i stale wyrażające miłość, harmonję i doskonałość Boga, Prawdy. Tak oto świadomość ludzka pozostaje „w ciągłym związku z tem co boskie, duchowe i wieczne," przynosząc leczenie dla siebie i dla świata.

Tak myśleć i tak żyć jest „zindywidualizowaniem niezmiernej siły," siły Bożej, skutecznej, potężnej, nieodpornej, przynoszącej pewne zniszczenie pretensjom złego. Tu, więc, jest pewność i sposób wspomożenia potrzebującemu światu. Takie pokój-czynienie jest dziś bardzo potrzebne światu. Ci biorący udział w tej pracy pomagają ustanowić pokój na ziemi i przez to prawdziwie zasługują by ich zwać „synami Bożemi."

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Intimate Message: Washington

Unsung Heroes of the Indies ..... *By Joseph G. Harrison*

When it is time to record those who fought democracy's fight during its critical days, save a prominent place for the officials of the Netherlands East Indies. For many months these men—still largely unsung heroes—have given invaluable service not only to the Netherlands Government-in-Exile but also to the United States and the British Empire. Under-armed and with the Netherlands overrun by the German Army, these men are managing to preserve Queen Wilhelmina's rich Far Eastern Empire as a source of raw supplies for the war against totalitarianism.

Reports filtering across the Pacific to Washington describe this achievement as wholly due to an adroit combination of diplomacy and firmness on the part of these officials. Faced with a Japanese determination to gain control over the priceless resources of the Empire, if not over the Empire itself, this handful of Hollanders has maneuvered so skillfully that today the Japanese are little nearer their goal than they were a year ago. In contrast, the western democracies are far more ready to protect these possessions by force, if necessary.

The object of the Dutch officials, and more particularly of those who have been negotiating with the Japanese almost continuously since last July, is perfectly simple. It is to give Japan as little as possible without provoking the Japanese into an attack upon the islands. It means supplying Great Britain and the United States with every scrap of tin, rubber, oil and other products necessary to a fight-to-the-finish with Hitlerism. It also means stalling for time until the Far Eastern forces of the United States, Great Britain and of the Netherlands East Indies are so strong as to doom a Japanese attack before it starts.

Batavia Stalling Tactics

How the negotiators have managed to do this will make fascinating reading someday, although sufficient details have leaked through to diplomatic circles here to give an outline of what is going on behind the closed doors of faraway Batavia. As described by one official here, every Japanese proposal is given long and careful study. This is followed by detailed objections on the part of the Netherlands officials. The next step involves the submission of a counter-proposal by the Hollanders, which, in most cases, is rejected by the Japanese.

While this by-play takes some time, the situation is further complicated by a mass of other issues brought into the negotiations. For example, the Japanese are asked to prove that none of the material will go to Germany. They are invited to show proof that they need all they are asking for or that it is impossible to get it elsewhere. They are even asked to show that they haven't built up large stocks at home so that they could easily get by with less.

But the chief trump of the negotiators is to turn over some particular question, such as the amount of oil to be shipped, to the officials of the British and American oil firms which eventually must supply the oil. So far, at least, the Japanese have not seen fit to be as threatening to the Anglo-American negotiators as they have to the Dutch.

In some cases, however, an agreement finally is reached. In no case has it been anywhere near as generous as the Japanese hoped to obtain, although generally it is just large enough to supply Japan's month-to-month needs.

Delays Are Continued

But a signed agreement has not always meant the end of the trouble in so far as Japan is concerned. Reports from the Far East tell of frequent Japanese complaints that delivery schedules are not being maintained. This is countered by Netherlands explanations that tankers are temporarily unavailable, that a refinery broke down somewhere, or that the British demanded particularly large shipments that week.

While these delaying tactics have managed to prevent the Japanese from laying by large stores of raw materials, Netherlands officials have not hesitated to take a strong stand when they deem it necessary. Only this week, Tokyo admitted that negotiations had broken down and that its delegation was returning home. At the same time, the Japanese have gone lighter on their customary threats of a "radical solution," perhaps out of deference to growing Anglo-American strength in that part of the world.

By these methods, described by one official as "magnificent," the Dutch have maintained the East Indian status quo for a whole year—a year which has seen the western democracies grow in air, land, and sea strength, while the only Japanese victory was that in French Indo-China. Here is one time when nimble wits have succeeded in parrying the sword.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

Giving It the Gun ..... *By Rodney L. Brink*

Remember the boys who such a short time ago were flying their homemade airplanes out in the streets and in the vacant lots and parks? They're piloting real planes and building them now.

The fellows whose mothers finally had to turn most of the basement over to them for model airplane proving grounds and workshops didn't know it then, but they were in training for the unlimited emergency in which their Nation is now involved.

Occasionally you'll see one of these come back home for a short visit after finishing his pilot's training. He will be clad in a trim uniform of the Army or the Navy, and on his tunic will gleam a pair of wings, insignia of the full-fledged birdman the world around.

Others of them, many others, are in the brisk lineup of youngsters that surges into the airplane factories in San Diego, the Los Angeles area, or up in Seattle these fine summer mornings. Some of these are still too young to take the military flying training; others are foremen, or inspectors, or craftsmen in one of the many specialized branches. All are following the road they were unconsciously charting back in those school days when they painstakingly made airplane models in almost assembly-line numbers.

Planes' Performances Inspire Pride

Remember their first planes? They were clumsy, wobbly gliders that were tossed by hand, and fell to street or lawn after only short downward glides. Then, from magazines and plans designed especially for youthful airplane modelers, they learned to make lighter models. They powered them first with rubber bands, shot them into the air with long rubber cables, and at length used tiny gasoline motors that would take a stable airplane model high aloft and make it soar for many minutes in great circles which kept it—usually—well within the prideful gaze of its builder.

Something of this same boyish pride is felt, and made manifest these days when word comes back from across the Atlantic that a Douglas, a Lockheed, a Martin, a North American, a Boeing, a Consolidated, or one of the other airplanes now used by the Royal Air Force of Britain, has met the enemy and given a good account of itself.

Boys and young men who man the airplane factories and the numerous flying fields hereabouts know the significance of the recent news that Lockheed, Douglas, and Boeing have formed a production pool to produce the huge, four-engined flying fortresses that have taken RAF fliers far and effectively into enemy territory.

They feel a thrill when they read an official declaration that these great bombers, produced in quantities, "can help solve the convoy problem."

These and other bits of vital aviation news are, to the men in the airplane factories and on the flying fields, like a moment in a football or baseball game when the home team scores.

U. S. Planes Make History

One of the greatest of such thrills came when an overseas dispatch said:

"About 10:30 a. m. Monday an American-built Catalina warplane of the type that constantly helped harry the Bismarck, found the fleeing German ships 550 miles west of Land's End, England." This was in an account of the sinking of the great Nazi battleship.

The airplane shops and the flying lines fairly buzzed with this news. American airplanes in the very thick of things as history is being made each day in Europe!

And while the American boys who used to glide sleek airplane models over the front lawn are becoming ever more proficient in their tasks of making and flying sky vehicles of every description, out on the front lawns their younger brothers are experimenting with small model airplanes—patterned after the very latest products of the airplane factories, East and West.

An increasing stream of military airplanes flies eastward from this Coast.

To Change the Subject:

Ruskin and Bronson Alcott Would Approve ..... *By Millicent Taylor*

At a settlement school in the Kentucky hills high school boys and girls from the cities last summer helped build a dining hall, cared for a dairy herd, hoed corn, and helped run a free camp for mountain children. On an old farm in Connecticut now used by a New York East Side settlement for its fresh-air camp another group of high school students remodeled farm buildings into club rooms, made a playground, repaired camp furniture, and built a road. In New Jersey, at a similar location, farm buildings, gates, fences were repaired, farm land was cleared, and ten acres of vegetables raised and marketed. And these young people who did the work paid for the privilege.

The Work Camp is so new to the United States, and gaining ground so quietly, that most Americans are not aware of this genuinely democratic educational institution in their midst. "I'm tired of loafing every summer; I want something real to do; I want to work and feel I'm doing something for somebody," was the reason one high school youngster gave for spending his vacation at a work camp.

What It's All About

Most of the camps are for college students. By the fall of 1940, 1,300 students had participated in college work camps. The American Friends Service Committee this summer will conduct 16, and the International Student Service six. Last summer there were 22 private work camps for college students, and this season will doubtless see an increase.

What is it all about—this lusty young movement we are beginning to hear from? I like to feel that Ruskin and Carlyle, Thoreau and Bronson Alcott would approve. Mass production and household mechanization have taken from young people the experience they used to gain through doing "chores." Parents and educators, faced with the dictators' challenge to democracy, are realizing that millions of boys and girls do not know how to do any sort of work except that of the classroom.

Its sources go back to Old World folk ways—to Denmark, to pre-Nazi Germany, yes and to all men like Ruskin and Thoreau who believed that genuine democratic living should include manual labor. Its first cousin is the CCC, whose fine experiences have been available only to unemployed youth.

Usually in 'Problem Region'

The work camp is usually located in a so-called "problem region," where projects dependent upon co-operative manual labor are sorely needed. The campers, so far largely from privileged homes, hold to scheduled hours of labor, often shoulder to shoulder with appreciative people of the community; and through reading, observation, class discussions and trips, at the same time make a study of the problems of the region and depen their understanding of some hitherto unfamiliar aspect of American life.

More is achieved, however, than farm structures, roads, dams, playgrounds. These young people voluntarily live a frugal, hard, open-air life while serving some American community. They find out for themselves that it is good to do a satisfying and needed piece of work; that it is good to prove worthy of the discipline of the job, to get along with all sorts of people. I should like to have wisely conducted work camps available to millions of boys and girls instead of the present hundreds, enriching the lives of those who like the high school student prefer, instead of loafing, "something real to do . . . something for somebody." In the keeping of sturdy, clear-eyed young men and women with this sort of experience, the future of Democracy should be safe.

Auto Industry Meets the Challenge of Defense

Makers of America's Motorcars Serve Both Defense and Nation's Auto Riders

Research is answer to shortage in materials while industry trains its own men.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Give us the steel and . . . come what may in the way of shortage of other materials, we will keep right on building automobiles—with the durability and comforts that Americans have become accustomed to expect in modern motorcars."

With this undismayed comment on the threat of automobile supplies being cut short by the defense program, one of Detroit's largest automotive manufacturers today set the stage for a broad discussion of the way in which research laboratories are meeting the challenge of the war emergency in motor plants.

His reference to steel simulates on the non-war front the deep-toned challenge of England's Winston Churchill: "Give us the tools and we will finish the job." Give the automobile industry steel and it can find or has already discovered adequate substitutes for almost every other material that goes into the making of automobiles.

Betters Cars in Prospects

There is even the promise that through the compulsory research of the present, postwar cars will be better and possibly less expensive than any cars heretofore produced.

That is why America's seething center of automotive and defense activities carries the wartime analogy a bit farther with the theme song: "There will always be an automobile industry capable of putting individuals behind the driving wheels of smart new cars."

But will the introduction of all these new materials result in a quality deficit? Manufacturers vehemently answer "No." The fact is that many of the so-called new materials have been tested for years in preparation for general use in automobiles. The defense emergency has simply rushed the industry into taking immediately many steps already contemplated in automotive construction.

Metals for Defense

Vital metals needed for defense equipment will be reduced to a minimum in the 1942 automobiles.

"How about production? Can the industry maintain its present rate of more than 5,000,000 units a year?"

It cannot. For one thing, the motor industry has agreed to curtail production 20 per cent starting Aug. 1, which is the beginning of the motor industry's fiscal year. For another thing, hundreds of motorists thinking in terms of difficult times ahead have bought their new cars this year, resulting in record car sales and a used car boom. These buyers will relieve pressure on the industry next year, thus doing the Nation a patriotic favor.

Cutting about 1,000,000 automobiles from the 1942 assembly lines is, in itself, a marked contribution to the defense program. Now the Government proposes other curtailments in order to release more materials and labor to defense plants which the industry is building on a scale promising mass production of war materials on a basis comparable with automobiles. Whether further curtailments will be necessary is not yet ascertained.

Can manufacturers state that they can keep automobiles coming off the assembly lines despite the emergency. Which means, according to D. U. Balrick, General Sales Manager of the Pontiac Division of General Motors that "a 40 per cent cut in the present rate of car production would still leave us some pretty big business to handle." Hence, he thought the talk about production curtailments was nothing "to get jittery about."

The Bill for Parts

Keeping the assembly lines for automobiles supplied with parts and materials during the last five months has cost about $1,000,000 an hour or some $20,000 a minute, a flow of materials unparalleled by any other industry in the world. Trains, trucks, steamships and even airplanes have laid at the motor factory doorsteps some $2,250,000,000 worth of materials in the last year coming from factory, mine and farm.

Hence, a reduction of 1,000,000 units in 1942 alone would release 69,000,000 pounds of cotton; 500,000 bushels of corn; 2,500,000 gallons of molasses used in shock absorber fluids and solvents; 112,000,000 feet of lumber, and 2,000,000 pounds of turpentine.

Release of so-called "strategic" metals like aluminum, zinc, nickel, and magnesium will open the research laboratory doors to plastics and other long-studied materials promising to bring forth better cars than ever at lower prices. There is little disposition among car engineers to believe that the new materials and construction methods ready and being prepared for 1942 cars will be discarded when the emergency is over.

Car of Tomorrow

On the contrary, they are expected to stand the test of time to be used in the "cars of tomorrow."

Slight overall increase in car weight can be anticipated to result from the replacement of some parts with cast iron. Malleable iron and steel are also listed as substitutes for vital metals. Plastics in place of zinc will help to keep car weights down. Carburetors and fuel pumps will presumably be cast iron instead of zinc.

New developments in artificial rubber are being utilized for the type of rubber needed in defense preparations. That the substitutes can be utilized without the average driver knowing the difference in performance and durability has been proved to the satisfaction of one manufacturer who started his tests as early as the 1940 models.

In that year alone, this manufacturer is said to have reduced the amount of magnesium per car from ½ pound to .006 pounds; nickel from 2.07 pounds down to .32 pounds; zinc from 35 pounds to 23.1 pounds.

Production Costs Up

Since the use of new materials automatically requires substitute manufacturing methods and in some instances completely revamped techniques, production costs will be greater and the costs of 1942 cars slightly higher.

But engineers look upon the defense emergency largely as a springboard from which the infant plastics industry can leap into the middle of a major boom. The result foreseen is postwar motorists riding around in automobiles having all-plastic bodies. And that is something for the entire industry to look forward to with the traditionally optimistic viewpoint of motor magnates supported by 40 years of intensive research.

Meanwhile the more than 40,000,000 licensed car drivers in the United States are busy separating fact from rumor concerning future car production and whether or not to buy the new car now, wait until the 1942 models are out, or bank on the old car carrying them through the defense emergency.

On the factual side is the order of the Office of Production Management that automobile production be cut 20 per cent starting Aug. 1. General Motors has also indicated that 1942 models which have been tooled and patterned will remain unchanged in major aspects through the duration of the emergency. Since production this year has been running approximately 24 per cent ahead of last year at this time, a 20 per cent production drop would still leave the industry as much business as in 1940.

World War Conditions

As a basis for conjecture, there are the figures of the last World War when production of cars was decreased 25 per cent in 1918 and rumor had it that 1919 would have been a carless year had the war continued. That is just a thought, however, and is not held applicable to present times since the United States is not now at war.

Disturbing factors lying within the range of conjecture, however, are the possibility of higher taxes and labor shortages. The present defense commitments call for more billions of man-hours than there are men to fill them. With skilled workmen already being shifted from car building to defense work, the Nation's armament program is said to be eight months ahead of schedule in the construction of two machine gun plants, the production of air-cooled airplane engines which are now rolling off the lines at 400 a week, building a new aluminum plant six weeks ahead of schedule, building a quarter-mile-long, two-blocks-wide tank arsenal completed with amazing speed, and the turning out of 15 marine engines for torpedo boats every week.

More than 115,000 military vehicles of all kinds are reported to have been delivered for military purposes in the nine months ending in May. Shells, cartridges, bomb fuses, recoil mechanism, percussion caps and casing for various munitions are needs that are rarely talked about, but which constitute part of the motor industry's gigantic effort for defense.

Challenge to Industry

Thus, the greatest enigma of the industry will be to meet the continuing drain upon its man power without seriously depleting its skilled ranks engaged in turning out cars. The industry is accepting this challenge with the training of thousands of raw recruits in the skilled trades.

The task seems overwhelming. And it would prove overwhelming for any but the automobile industry. Backed by 40 years of research, a highly trained personnel and a constructively optimistic vision that successfully penetrated the 10 dark years of business depression the automotive industry boldly shoulders the Nation's responsibility to defending democracy at any cost.

What's In Your Car

A partial list of materials for just one new car averages 1,700 pounds of steel, 500 pounds of iron, 180 pounds of rubber, 60 pounds of copper, 20 pounds of aluminum for pistons, 70 pounds of cotton, and 15 pounds of wool. One make of automobile alone uses 800,000,000 pounds of steel, 84,000,000 pounds of rubber, and 31,000,000 pounds of glass in a normal production year.

NEWS ITEM — BRITISH SAY NAZIS HAVE A NEW BOMB—THE JUMPING JACK— IT JUMPS ABOUT EVERY 6 FT. AND IS DIFFICULT TO CATCH.
BLOOMIN' BOMB!
EASTBORNE ENGLAND
STAND STILL, YOU BLIGHTER!
WANTED FORMER BUTTERFLY CHASERS TO JOIN HOME DEFENSE CATCHING JUMPING JACK BOMBS
CHASE IT OVER THIS WAY, AILEEN, AND I'LL POUNCE ON IT
HEY, PAW, JUNIOR'S CAUGHT ONE
L.E. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Screen News in Hollywood and Boston—Week-End Radio Prospects

Benet's Dan'l Webster Story In Preparation for Screen

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

Stephen Vincent Benét's little story, "The Devil and Daniel Webster," has already been seen in magazine form, as a book, in the short story anthologies, and as an operetta. Now Wilhelm Dieterle, who is branching out as an independent producer as well as continuing as a director, has bought it and is bringing it to the screen with a notable cast.

Mr. Dieterle objects, however, if you speak of the story as a "fantasy." He much prefers the blurbs on the book jackets and what some of the critics have called it, "a little American classic."

The story, as those who have read it are aware, is concerned with a young Vermont farmer who pledges himself to the devil, and for whom Daniel Webster pleads before a jury composed of some of America's notable outcasts. Mr. Webster, as may be expected, wins his case.

The movie version of the story, adapted by Mr. Benét himself, will move out into the Vermont countryside, and show more than a little of the social, religious, political, and historical aspects of the community.

* * *

Leading players will include young James Craig as the Vermont farmer, Walter Huston as the devil (Mr. Dieterle's version speaks of him as a "salesman," and refers to him as Mr. Scratch, but the film can hardly be so naturalistic about Benedict Arnold and other members of the jury), Edward Arnold as Daniel Webster, Anne Shirley, Simone Simon, Jane Darwell, John Qualen, Gene Lockhart, and H. B. Warner, in other important roles.

Most of these actors are pretty well known. Mr. Craig may be introduced once more, perhaps, as the young player who distinguished himself with Ginger Rogers in "Kitty Foyle." To play his first New England role, Mr. Craig comes provided with a Texas drawl, which he picked up while attending Rice University in that State. He was born in Tennessee. The movies accustom one to these contrasts, however.

Now established as a promising young leading man—and one who is able to act—Craig came by most of his talent in Hollywood Westerns. He might be in them yet, if Director Sam Wood hadn't seen him in one of them and signed him for the role with Miss Rogers. Not that he didn't try to get out of them. He went to New York, after a couple of years of riding the Hollywood trails, and won a role in Guthrie McClintic's "Missouri Legend." He stood out in his part—which wasn't the biggest in the play by any means—but when no other offers were forthcoming, he went back to the Westerns. He could ride; and the roles he did were paid more than extra work.

* * *

Director Dieterle explains that he became interested in the Benét story when he saw it first in a layout in a national magazine—a sort of production story about the operetta. Always interested in "trials," he was intrigued with the notion that Mr. Webster's fiery speeches might still strike a spark in the American theatrical heart. He also, he says, liked the muddy roads of the countryside, which could be shown in the picture. He particularly likes muddy roads.

The foreword of the picture will be a paragraph from Mr. Benét's story, now somewhat enlarged. This, too, Mr. Dieterle believes, will help take the picture out of the fantasy class.

"It's a story they tell in the border country," it goes, "where New Hampshire borders Vermont. It happened, they say, a hundred years ago. But it could happen any time, any place, and to anybody. Yes, it could even happen to you. . . ."

'One Night in Lisbon'

"One Night in Lisbon," which opened at the Metropolitan Theater Thursday, was adapted from "There's Always Juliet," a rather delightful little comedy by John Van Bruten. But there seems little resemblance between E. H. Griffith's version and the original. Where the story was once gay, it is now brash; where the dialogue was spun lightly, the screen play by Virginia Van Upp labors with double entendre. Taken altogether, the film is long, unpleasant and pointless, not worth the efforts expended on it by Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray, Edmund Gwenn, Billie Burke, John Loder, or the others in the cast.

"Singapore Woman," the second feature, sets forth the story of the woman of the title, her degradation and eventual regeneration. Brenda Marshall, David Bruce, Virginia Field, and Jerome Cowan are in the cast.

'People's Platform' Program To Be Radiocast From Boston

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Milton Berle, comedian, is to be starred in the comedy, "The Milky Way," tonight on the radio. Seasonal changes in programs in the Columbia schedule are to be noted. CBS's dinner table forum, "People's Platform," is scheduled to be aired from Boston on Saturday as part of the national convention of the American Library Association.

The position of Eire in the current European situation is to be stated by Eire's Minister of Defense.

The NBC Summer Symphony is to be conducted by a young New York Negro musician, and the Cleveland Summer Orchestra makes its seasonal entrance Saturday.

The Chicago Round Table has prepared two subjects for discussion on Sunday, the most timely to be aired when radiocast time approaches. Helen Hayes is to conclude her current radio season with a repeat performance in her role as Queen Victoria.

Sunday music includes a portion of a Mozart flute concerto in the Music Hall concert, a piano recital, and a performance of the rarely-heard piano concerto of Frederick Delius.

Tonight

Defense Feature

Selena Royle to play lead in London air raid story, in British War Relief's "Sky Over Britain"; MBS-WAAB, 8:15.

Drama

Milton Berle, comedian, to play lead role in adaptation of "The Milky Way"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

"Hollywood Premiere," featuring play with Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon, to be heard at new time; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Story of origin of Pelton water wheel, used now in water power developments, to be featured in "Death Valley Days"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Music

Russell Bennett to conduct Hans Spialek's "To a Ballerina" and three pieces of Edward MacDowell in his "Notebook" program; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

First Piano Quartet, to feature eight-hand arrangements of three classical melodies for listeners to guess; the Presto from Beethoven's Sonata in F major, Op. 10, the Minuet from the third movement of Boccherini's String Quintet in E major, and Liszt's "Forest Murmurs"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:45.

Saturday

Talk features

William L. Shirer to be interviewed on his book, "Berlin Diary," based upon his news and radio experiences in Berlin; "Of Men and Books"; CBS-WEEI, 2:30.

Lyman Bryson to celebrate 150th session of "People's Platform," dinner table forum, with discussion of "The Writer and the War," from American Library Association's national convention in Boston; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Government's plan for conserving oil resources to be outlined in "Report to the Nation"; CBS-WEEI, by recording, 7:30.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), North Dakota, on "America and the War," from Minneapolis, Minn.; CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Gen. Frank Aiken, Minister for Defense for Eire, on "Ireland's Position in the Present Crisis"; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana, on "Peace or War," from Dubuque, Iowa; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 11.

Music

Dean Dixon, young New York Negro conductor, to direct NBC Summer Symphony in first of two concerts; Brahms' "Academic Festival" Overture, Tchaikovsky's Overture-Fantasia "Romeo and Juliet," Richard Strauss' "Don Juan," and Saint-Saëns' "Danse Macabre" for first concert; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Inaugural airing of Cleveland Summer Orchestra series, Rudolph Ringwall, conducting, from Cleveland Public Auditorium; MBS-WAAB, 11.

Sunday

Talk Features

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, head of the Chinese Trade Bureau, to be interviewed on the Far Eastern situation; WBZ, 1:30.

John Chamberlain, literary critic and editor, to join panel of "Invitation to Learning" in discussion of Pepy's "Diary"; CBS-WEEI, 2.

University of Chicago Round Table—uncertain as to how events may turn—has prepared discussions on "Civilian Defense" and "Freedom of the Seas"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Rockwell Kent, author and artist, to be speaker on "The Freedom of the Book" for American Library Association convention in Boston; NBC-Red-WNAC, 4:30; also interview, WEEI, 5:15.

Prominent bankers to discuss merits of defense bonds in large denominations for heavy investors; CBS-WEEI, 7:15.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana, on "Democracy and Peace," from Highland Park, Ill.; MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Drama

Stories, previously undisclosed, of the building of Panama Canal to be aired in Library of Congress's "Hidden History" series, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Helen Hayes to conclude current season with repeat performance of her role as Queen Victoria in "Victoria and Albert," with Vincent Price as Albert; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Music

Allegro and Variations from Widor's Fifth Symphony, Bizet's "Angus Dei," and Schumann's "Wiegenlied" to be played by Dr. Charles Courboin for morning organ recital; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:05 a. m.

Fray and Bragiotti, piano team, to play paraphrase of Strauss' "Blue Danube," Frederic Wilkins to be flute soloist in first movement of Mozart's Flute Concerto in D; Jan Peerce to sing three Italian songs; Maurice Baron and orchestra to play Bach's Sarabande, Andante, and Bourree, and Tchaikovsky's Serenade for Strings, in Music Hall concert; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Mme. Durand-Texte to be heard in piano recital from Washington; MBS-WAAB, 1:30.

Beethoven's Sonata No. 3, Op. 31, for piano, to be heard in string arrangement in Frank Black's NBC String Symphony program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2.

Betty Humby, English pianist, to be heard as soloist in rare performance of Delius' only piano concerto, composed in 1906; also Boccherini's Symphony No. 3; Cortege and Air from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue"; and Dvořák's "The Golden Spinning Wheel," to be conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham with CBS Broadcasting Symphony; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Jarmila Novotna, Czech opera star, to sing "La Paloma," "Merry Widow" Waltz and "Sweet and Low," with Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; Brahms' Hungarian Dance, No. 4, and Schumann's Lullaby, by Albert Spalding, violinist; CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Fredda Gibson, popular vocalist, to do solo, "Georgia on My Mind," and duets, Andante cantabile from Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, in swing rhythm, Wolcott's "The Reluctant Dragon" and selections from "The Mikado," with Walter Cassell, baritone; also solos, "Prologo" from "Pagliacci" and "Annie Laurie," by Mr. Cassell; Summer Hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Monday

Speakers

William L. Shirer, former CBS correspondent in Berlin, on "What Foreign Correspondents Read When on Duty," in CBS Lecture Hall; CBS-WEEI, 3:45.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Minority Leader and Chairman of the Republican National Committee, before Republican gathering in Bloomington, Ill., NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Drama

Joel Chandler Harris, writer of "Uncle Remus" stories, to be subject of Cavalcade story, NBC-Red-WBZ, 7:30.

Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche to be co-starred in Budapest romance, "The Shop Around the Corner"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Music

Beatrice Kay revives memories of May Irwin and the "Bill Bailey" songs, in "Gay Nineties Revue"; also comedy skit with humor of the period; songs by Joe Howard; CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

© RKO Radio

James Craig and Jane Darwell

In William Dieterle's production of Stephen Vincent Benét's story, "The Devil and Daniel Webster."

Librarians at Pops

The American Library Association has taken over the Pop Concert at Symphony Hall tonight. The association has likewise engaged the house for Monday evening.

Dean Dixon

New York Negro conductor, who is to conduct two concerts of NBC Summer Symphony, beginning Saturday; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Anti-U. S. Wave in Mexico Fed by Axis Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A "hate wave" against the United States has reached such proportions that officials of both the Mexican and United States Governments are gravely concerned.

This agitation is in direct opposition to the policy of the Mexican Government and in defiance of repeated official declarations of friendship between the two Nations and of appeals to the people to co-operate with other American Nations for continental friendship and defense.

This anti-United States campaign is promoted by agents of the totalitarian governments operating here, particularly by the members of Falange Española who have already clamped a strong hold upon the sentiments and psychology of the Mexican people. Its object is the familiar Fifth Column maneuver originated by the Nazis to sow confusion, distrust, and suspicion among friendly peoples.

Printed Propaganda

One instrument of the campaign is printed propaganda, although this has somewhat diminished in view of increasing government restrictions upon its publication and distribution. The most effective instrument employed here is word of mouth slander and rumor, circulated throughout the Republic so widely that it betrays an organized campaign.

Visitors to Mexico City recently returning from San Luis Potosi report that violent agitation is rampant there against the United States and against the Avila Camacho Government for co-operating with it. Other visitors arriving here from the state of Veracruz report having encountered antagonism among Mexicans in that region and overhearing the remark, "We are fed up with hearing English spoken here."

"What is happening to the United States here?" a high Government official asked recently. "Everywhere I turn I hear Mexicans attacking the United States and Pan-American solidarity. A group of Mexican newspaper men told me the other day that 'the United States is going into the war and is going to be defeated.'"

That this situation is growing increasingly serious, the Government official gravely admitted, while promptly attributing it to the organized activities of Axis agents operating in Mexico.

Campaign Against Oil Firms

A concerted campaign against the foreign oil companies has been revived, appearing simultaneously in several Mexican newspapers, and declaring that while the United States seeks co-operation it permits the oil companies to block all out collaboration between the two Nations. These stories have appeared unanimously without being attributed to any specific or reliable source.

While the frontal attack in this campaign is made against the United States a more insidious and dangerous one is being made upon President Avila Camacho and Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla. These leaders are being attacked because they have categorically declared Mexico's co-operation with the democracies and opposition to the totalitarian states.

Mexicans have also been set to talking among themselves by a clever piece of Nazi propaganda, printed in the weekly magazine "Todo." This story says that Rudolf Hess' trip was his eighth to Scotland, that he has been conniving with the British aristocracy to bring peace between Germany and Great Britain, at the expense of the United States. Its implication is that the United States and Great Britain are about to sever their relations. Since similar propaganda has recently emanated from Vichy this appears also to be part of the Nazi propaganda campaign.

That the fanaticism of some sectors of the people is being deliberately appealed to has been charged by both the government newspaper, El Nacional, and the labor paper, El Popular. Both papers, in editorials, have warned the people against being misled and have attempted to expose the hidden maneuver.

Democracy's Free Workshops Portray Free Men Unleashed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In vocational and engineering schools and colleges throughout the United States there is now a grand average of 347,000 trainees, and a total of 1,526,309 individuals of whom, not allowing for duplications, roughly 1,000,000 have completed some course and 500,000 are in present attendance, Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, Director of Labor Supply and Training, Office of Production Management, told one of the opening general assembly sessions of the Thirteenth Annual Institute of Government at the University of Southern California.

"The free workshops of democracy must outdo the slave workshops of totalitarian nations in manufacturing the implements of war, in order that democracy as a system need not give ground before totalitarianism," Dr. Reeves declared in a talk that set the pace for this year's Institute, devoting its entire attention to a study of immediate problems confronting public organizations as the result of increased defense efforts.

The Director of Labor Supply and Training presented a concise analysis of the various training courses now being given throughout the Nation:

Striking Enrollment Figures

Pre-employment courses, given in vocational schools to familiarize mechanically inexperienced workers with selected skills, have had an average enrollment of 55,000 trainees, and have "graduated," by the latest calculation, 441,000.

Supplementary courses, giving out-of-hours work to upgrade employed or experienced workers into higher and special skills, have given instruction to an average total enrollment of 98,000, and the total trained in these courses has reached 524,000.

Courses for out-of-school youth, largely rural youth, geared to regional needs, have given training to an average of 132,000 since the program got under way, and the total number of which has received this training has been 471,300.

Engineering courses have trained an average total for the year of 3,700 in in-school courses, and 58,300 in out-of-school or part-time courses. The number of individuals trained in in-school engineering work has been 5,500, and in out-of-school courses, 84,500.

In addition to these totals, there is the out-of-school work program of the National Youth Administration, which by July 1, will have had more than 300,000 young persons between the ages of 17 and 25 in workshop projects.

"One of the most important aspects of the skill-training picture," declared Dr. Reeves, "is its influence in the prevention of worker-migration. The worker who is trained at home is likely to get a job at home. The industry which spreads its work, installs in-plant training, and increases its number of shifts instead of paying overtime, is going to increase the speed and efficiency of its operation. The gratifying degree of existing co-operation with the system of public placement and local training is seen in the contrast presented between the present situation and the chaotic conditions of the World War period."

Dr. Reeves struck a keynote of the Institute when he emphasized that the Nation has opportunity today to display for all time that the man power of democracy is not only able to formulate effective working-systems, but to animate those systems by the sentiment of free men.

Echoing another phase of this idea, Frank W. Herring, Assistant Director, National Resources Planning Board, pointed out that the experiences the United States is now going through are teaching it the possibilities for organization and that "we shall have opportunity to make America the kind of a Nation that we have always wanted it to be."

In speaking on the subject, "After Defense What," Mr. Herring said that the time is coming "to make our dream of America come true when the men and institutions now being used in this crisis will be liberated to effect the desirable things we want for our Country."

In opening the Thirteenth Annual Institute of Government's five day session, Dr. Rufus B. von Kleinsmid, President of the University of Southern California, urged the 2,000 participants in the sessions to renew their faith in "our present way of life," to be ready to make many adjustments necessary to the new order of things in these defense days, and to be "minutemen ready to adapt ourselves to the need."

Elected to the general Chairmanship of the 1941 Institute of Government, Deputy Chief Arthur C. Hohmann of the Los Angeles City Police Department headed an organization which, through 13 years, has maintained a practical, impartial, professional one-week course of study for those in government and for others concerned with the problem of getting things done in government.

Working through volunteer committeemen, the permanent staff of the Institute arranged the intensive course of study around 27 subjects.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Walt Disney Festival." 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Lost Patrol," Victor McLaglen, Boris Karloff and Alan Hale. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland, 2, 5:35, 8:55. "Larceny Street," Jack Buchanan. 4:10, 7:40.

Fenway—
"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 1:10, 4:05, 7:50, 10. "There's Magic in Music," Alan Jones. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Streets of Sorrow," Greta Garbo (for women only.) 1:30, 3:10, 4:50, 6:30, 8:10, 9:50.

Keith Memorial—
"In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "Information, Please." 12:30, 3:38, 6:45, 9:50.

Kenmore—
"Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 1:05, 4:35, 8. "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson and Ida Lupino. 2:45, 6:15, 9:35.

Metropolitan—
"One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 11:40 a. m.; 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall and David Bruce. 10:30 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25.

Modern—
"Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 10:05. "Broadway Limited," Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen. 11:10 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:45.

Paramount—
"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 9:20 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—
"Bringing Up Baby," Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:25. "Hit the Road," Gladys George and Barton MacLane. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:10, 10:20.

Scollay—
"Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, Dennis Morgan. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:55, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
Robert Benchley plays "The Father Who Pays," "Banff and Lake Louise," "Maxie Rosenbloom, Musical Comedy," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05. "Broadway Limited," Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Strand—
"Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. 'Blackout," Conrad Veidt and Valerie Hobson. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"The Dutch in Exile," "The Bill of Rights," "Slapsie Maxie," "Hawaii and News More Startling Than Fiction." 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Marked Woman," Bette Davis and Humphrey Bogart. 9:37 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:01, 8:49. "Mutiny in the Arctic," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 11:17 a. m., 2:05, 4:53, 7:41, 10:29.

Tremont—
"Lives of a Bengal Lancer," 9 a. m., 12:20, 4:05, 7:55. "Little Nellie Kelly." 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 6, 9:50.

Uptown—
"Model Wife," Joan Blondell, Dick Powell and Charles Ruggles. 12:45, 4:30, 8:25. "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck. 2:05, 5:55, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland and James Stewart. "Strange Alibi." 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Pot o' Gold." 2 and 8.
Regent: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy. "Goldrush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. "Melody for Three," Jean Hersholt. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2, 5:05, 8:15. "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.
Brookline Village: "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 4:13, 7:49. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 2:48, 6:24, 9:43.
Cleveland Circle: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. "Las Vegas Nights," Phil Regan. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Bad Man," Wallace Beery. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. 2:30, 5:30, 8:45. "March of Time." 2, 5:10, 8:25.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Singing Hill." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard.
Dorchester: "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton. "Dark Streets of Cairo," Sigrid Gurie. 2. Evenings continuous 7-11.
Franklin: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 3:25, 9:30. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 1:55, 8:30.
Strand: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. 3:10, 8:19. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen. 1:54, 6:54, 10.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 3:08, 9:23. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 1:30, 7:45.
Park: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Footsteps in the Dark." 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter. "Blondie Goes Latin." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland, James Stewart, and Hedy Lamarr. "The Penalty," E. Arnold. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 2:30, 8:15. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. "Shark Woman." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 1:33, 4:54, 8:15. "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 2:53, 6:14, 9:35.
Mystic: "Horror Island," Dick Foran. 2:05, 7, 9:25. "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye, Don Ameche. 3:10, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew and Paul Lukas. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 7:30.
Strand: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. 3:20, 8:15. "Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Power Dive." 1:45 and 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Murder Among Friends." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 2:25, 8:25. "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton. 4, 8:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Great American Broadcast." 3:40, 9:40. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. Kay Francis. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Reaching for the Sun." "Power Dive." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye and John Payne. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Double Date," Edmund Lovell and Una Merkel. "King of the Zombie," D. Purcell.
Strand: "Lady From Cheyenne," Loretta Young and R. Preston. "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young. "Model Wife," Joan Blondell. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young. "Model Wife," Joan Blondell. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-in Theater: "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot," Johnny Downs. "Girl from God's Country," Chester Morris. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Ride On, Vaquero," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.
Central: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Flight from Destiny." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Honeymoon for Three," "Federal Fugitives." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero, Virginia Gilmore. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan and Irene Hervey. "Murder Among Friends," Marjorie Weaver 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "The Penalty," Edward Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. "A Man Betrayed," John Wayne and Frances Dee. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "The Seeing Eye," with German Police Dogs. 2:09, 8:09. "The Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart and Judy Garland.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Power Dive." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge. "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "San Francisco Docks." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Knockout." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis and George Brent. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Murder Among Friends." 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "23½ Hours' Leave," James Ellison. "Sweethearts of the Navy," Eric Linden and Cecelia Parker. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter and Ingrid Bergman. 3:39, 8:00. "Six Lessons From Madam La Zonga," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 2:17, 6:30, 9:50.

AMUSEMENTS

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—June 20, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration
**15

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Ruth Savord Calls Her Job Of Special Librarian An Exciting One

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A bird's-eye view of the vivid career of Ruth Savord, well-known member of the American Libraries Association, which is now holding its 63rd annual conference in Boston, indicates a woman who from the first knew what she wanted, and who, step by orderly step, achieved an outstanding place in her chosen profession—that of Special Librarian.

In the realm of librarians, as you know, or may not know, there are librarians and special librarians. They have a distant bowing acquaintance, I judge, though to attain the one position it is advisable to acquire a sound and solid training in the other.

The morning that I called at the headquarters of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., which was formed at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 and of which Ruth Savord is Special Librarian, I was a little surprised. Here is a library that seems to have been streamlined for scholars, if you can imagine such a thing. It has nothing of that set-apart, cloisterish atmosphere of Boston's stately Athenaeum with its pleasant colonial windows and hushed quiet; nor of the impressively romantic old Mercantile Library in St. Louis, where long ago a grizzled white-haired darkey transported you in a polished brass elevator as though it were his private chariot to a silent, dimly-lighted hall niched with marble busts and redolent with the mellow fragrance of fine morocco bindings.

Nor has this library of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., any appreciable relation to innumerable other libraries of my acquaintance. Its membership is by invitation only.

They Turn to Her Instinctively

Up its wide, gracefully curving stairway, carpeted deeply in dull red, come the feet of distinguished scholars, diplomats, lawyers, industrial magnates, and statesmen, to pause, as I did, at the broad but cumbered desk of the alert, intelligent, and very vivid Ruth Savord. She made a pleasant picture that day in her soft gray dress against the colorful background of open bookshelves, which towered on up to dimness in the high ceiling of this stately Stanford White house in New York's East Sixties. She has a fine head, dark hair touched with gray, steady heart-warming eyes, and a sense of graciousness and humor about her. Ruth Savord is the kind of woman to whom people turn instinctively for reassurance and understanding, and from whom they turn away refreshed.

What is that quality some people have which puts you in mind of verse you've read and almost forgotton, that something which sets it spinning again in your mind, freshly new, with perhaps a few lines missing—

". . . eyes of gold and bramble dew,

Steel true and blade straight
The Great Artificer made my mate."

Stevenson's lines to his wife—yet suddenly and unpredictably they seemed to belong to this vibrant woman who comes from Ohio, trained meticulously at the University of Illinois and the Western Reserve School of Library Science, who flung perhaps but the most casual fancy toward Samoa and the shadowy South Sea Isles.

An Exciting Field

Still Miss Savord says very frankly that her field as a Special Librarian is the most exciting, vital, and stimulating field extant, and that she would find this so whether she were averaging $2,500 a year, which is the general salary, or the $8,000 earned by a few at the very top. Hers is a lively and challenging profession. Sometimes even a sleuthing one when facts are evasive and difficult to trace.

As Librarian of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., which is a non-partisan, non-commercial organization engaged in the study of the international aspects of America's political, economic, and financial problems, her talents have broad scope for their usefulness. For as special libraries have developed to fill the need for expert information required by banks, business houses, governments, trade associations, law, insurance and advertising firms, so these experts—the special librarians—have evolved, ready to glean, digest, and correlate the mass of factual information without which these great enterprises would be greatly at a loss.

"Information, Please" Miss Savord says with her quick smile, "might well serve as the slogan of that group of the library profession known, for want of a better name, as 'special librarians.' Information is our stock in trade.

"In contrast to the traditional public or college library," Miss Savord explained in her clear, well-modulated voice, "special libraries deal primarily with the present and the future. As a consequence material of most vital importance to them is not always found in books, often not even in print. These libraries are clearing houses of live ideas and live problems which are peculiar to the organizations which they serve. While a general reference library is preservative, a special library is creative, and those who administer them are librarians who are incidentally specialists, or specialists who are incidentally librarians."

Copes With Weighty Subjects

As a specialist of the first order, Miss Savord copes with current affairs that cover such a variety of interests as general economics, all phases of international law, the First and Second World Wars, history, and of course the internal situation of the various countries in all its phases. Phew! Most of us feel dizzy thinking about it, let alone getting somewhere with so many fronts to cover.

In speaking of her work at the Frick Art Reference Library, which is primarily a library of photographs of paintings, Miss Savord recalled how it was started with a few art books which she and Miss Frick began tearing up in order to mount, describe, and classify their beautiful illustrations. Before Miss Savord resigned, the library had grown so that it employed a staff of 25, had a building of its own, and included a collection of over 10,000 photographs, and many thousand books and sales catalogs of famous art collections. In the early days of its organization, Miss Savord went to London to study with Sir Robert Witt, who has a similar collection. The Library is still being carried on along the lines laid down by Miss Savord just 20 years ago.

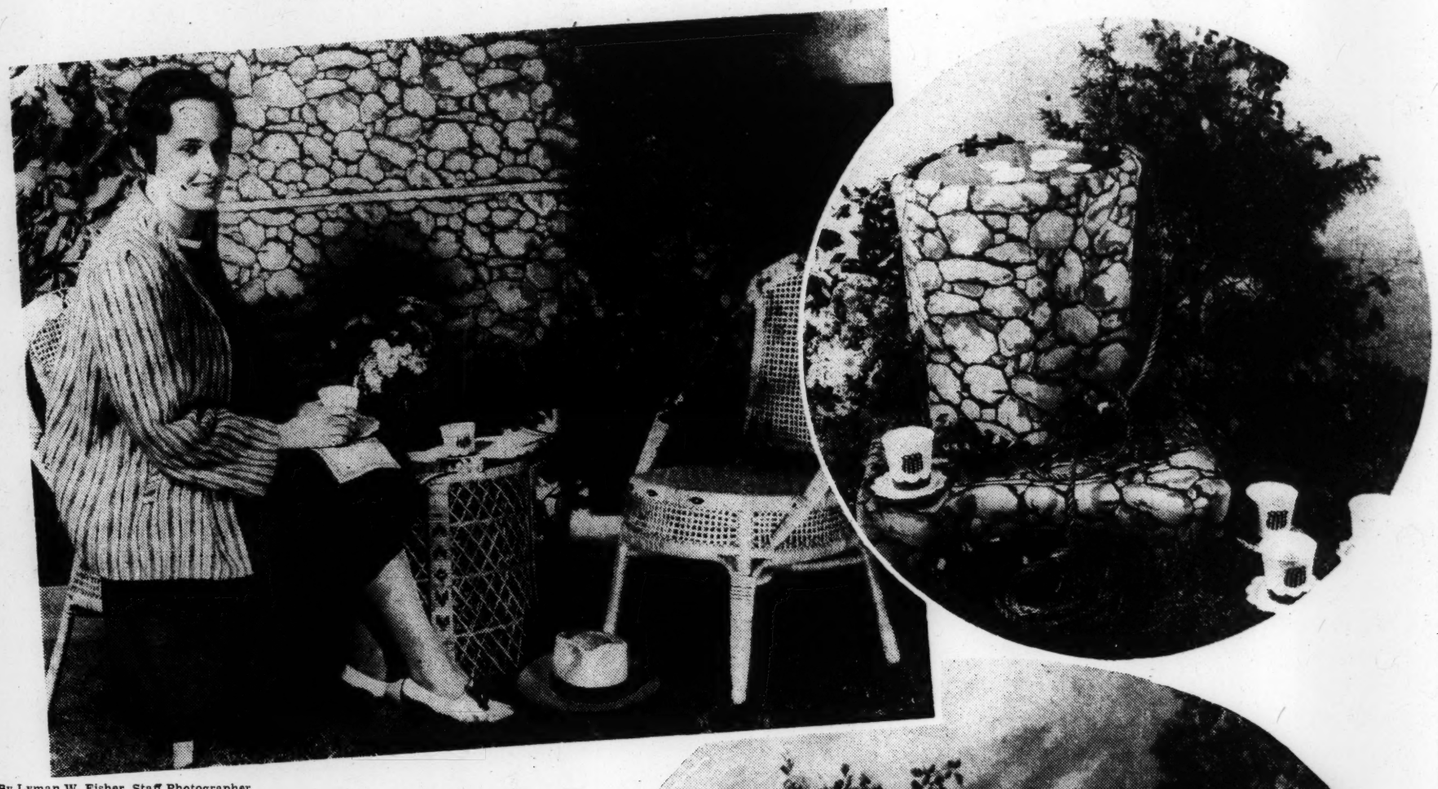
Miss Savord has a whole world of interests outside her professional work. She was one of the incorporators and the first Secretary of the World Center for Women's Archives, which grew out of Mary Beard's dream of bringing together documents showing the accomplishments of women in all ages. Many interesting items—notably charts, maps, etc., used by Amelia Earhart—had been assembled when the war and the resulting demands for funds for other purposes forced the discontinuance of this undertaking. The documents, in the meantime, have been sent to appropriate women's colleges, and Miss Savord has every hope that the happy day may come when the center for these archives may be established.

Served on Defense Committee

Last year Miss Savord served as Chairman of the Defense Committee of the American Woman's Association, and she was instrumental in planning for the organization of the Manhattan Unit of the Women's Defense Cadets of America which has its headquarters in the Association's club quarters, the Henry Hudson Hotel. The Defense Committee also inaugurated five defense and preparedness groups, and staged the first fingerprinting party to enable this large group of business and professional women to have their fingerprints recorded.

Summertime means more time to spend with "The Duchess," Miss Savord's cat and her hobby, and to indulge her favorite sports—bicycling and horseback riding. She is also fond of motoring; and her travels have taken her to many of the countries of Europe, through the Baltic and into Russia.

In the American Library Association, Miss Savord has been a member of the Council, a member and Vice-Chairman of the International Relations Committee, and, since 1937, one of five members to serve on the Editorial Committee, which passes on all publications issued by the Association. She has also served as National President of the Special Libraries Association, as well as President of the New York Chapter, as Vice-President and Secretary of the New York Library Club, and as Chairman and member of innumerable Committees.



By Lyman W. Fisher, Staff Photographer

Are you going to have a Fourth of July supper party in the garden? Here are some suggestions for making it an extra special occasion by giving it a festive setting. Upper left—Comfortable chairs and small stands or tables will enable your guests to eat their meal in comfort. Upper right—A "well" from which to serve the lemonade will add greatly to the fun of the party. Below—Red, white, and blue should be the theme of your table decorations, of course. Mrs. Flora Graves Pease made the "well" and decorated the table. In the accompanying article she gives you all the details. The tablecloth is from Chandler's; chairs, from Paine's; paper dishes and napkins, from Dennison's.

How Would You Like This Setting For a Fourth of July Supper?

By Flora Graves Pease

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ever since the time when we were so very young that we thought "Fourth of July" was all one word, we have felt that this holiday is, indeed, a very special day. The part of it that we always liked best was just after sunset, waiting for it to get "dark enough for fireworks." For that was a period of such intensely pleasurable anticipation.

And that's just the time of day for which we've planned the jolly table setting you see photographed on this page. Perhaps it will serve as an inspiration for your own Fourth of July buffet supper party. You could easily set up the same thing in your own backyard or garden.

Don't you like the tablecloth, and doesn't it look outdoorish? Actually, it's a length of substantial cotton material which was purchased for new covers for the porch hammock and chairs. The stripes are red, white, blue, and buff. Buff, you remember, was a color used in Continental uniforms. Big sister likes the tablecloth, too, and wants it for a slack suit. Younger sister wants some of it for a tennis blazer. "After the party," says their mother!

Is that really a bell in the center? It is, and many a time it has called, "Time for school." It's quiet for the moment, though, for it has a new role, that of flower holder. The flowers, of course, are red, white, and blue. To be specific, they're geraniums, daisies, and cornflowers, or bachelor buttons. Damp moss keeps them fresh.

The whopping big firecrackers really have sweet dispositions, for they hold peppermints, and pink ones, at that. They're made of cardboard, rolled into cylinders, and covered with red paper. The bottom of each one is sealed with stout paper, glued on before the red paper cover is attached. The businesslike-looking "fuse" is a twist of soft paper inserted in the cardboard disc which tops the cylinder

We shall go to the well for our lemonade. (See photograph at top right.) The well lends atmosphere, don't you think, with its rocky outside and the ferns at its base? And don't miss the rope! It goes nowhere, however. It's just for looks, for we dip for our drinks. The well, as you may suspect, is a large enamel kettle, concealed by a "stone" covering of printed crepe paper.

Paper dishes mean a quick clean up. They can be burned in the open fireplace in the garden afterwards. The grill plates, with separate compartments for different servings, make outdoor dining easy. And the appropriate holiday touch on cups and napkins gives color to the setting.

The photograph at the top left shows an attractive corner to which guests may take their supper, having helped themselves at the buffet. The chairs are of peel cane, strong, yet light in weight, and easily moved about from porch to lawn, when needed. They are not so fragile that a sudden shower would damage them, if they were inadvertently forgotten. These have a slight slant to the seat, and a comfortable back, and just enough arm, not the type that interferes with elbows (knitters take note).

The drum-shaped table is really a nest of three small tables, each of which may be used for a seat. And even the smallest is capable of holding a weighty adult without giving complaining creaks.

Let your buffet supper party start at sunset time, and end just before the fireworks.

The Fourth of July is the time for all good party makers "to do their stuff" in red, white, and blue. Here is a simple, but appropriate and delicious, menu:

Watermelon Cup
Three-Decker Sandwich Loaf
Lemonade
Old-Fashioned Frozen Lemon Custard
Sugar Cookies

Cover the outside of the sandwich loaf with cream cheese, which has been reduced to a spreading consistency by the addition of a little thin cream. Decorate the top with the numerals "1776," cut from sweet red pepper.

As an optional main dish, you may prefer molded boiled salmon, hot buttered new peas, and latticed potatoes.

It Takes Imagination to Be a Pioneer —But Women Today Have Plenty

By Clarissa Whittlesey

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It takes imagination to be a pioneer in 1941, just as it did in the days of the Mayflower and the covered wagon. Without imagination our sturdy forefathers never would have dared cross the Atlantic in their little ships, and later generations would not have visioned the possibilities of our western country. Today's pioneers may not think of themselves as such, but everyone who, when driven by necessity, has worked out some new way of making his or her own "social security," has the same spirit that moved America's early settlers.

The woman who, in her own kitchen, develops her culinary skill into a paying business in order to halt the ebb of family fortunes, first used her imagination to picture herself successfully working in an unknown field. All over the country stories are being told of women who first sold a few loaves of bread to neighbors, or whose preserves won a reputation far outside the family circle, or whose hooked rugs were ordered by distant strangers passing by or hearing of them.

Made a Unique Home

The story of the woman who made a home, not only for her family but for paying guests, out of an abandoned chicken house is a good example of making one's imagination work to a profitable conclusion.

Hard hit by circumstance, with two growing children, a husband with a poorly paid and uncertain city job, and no work of her own, she went exploring through lower New York state, looking for something she could develop to good advantage. Probably hundreds of people, with a somewhat similar idea in mind, had passed up, as not worth an inquiry, those dubious-looking chicken houses, perched back of a hole in the ground where the burned-out farmhouse had stood. But not so this woman. She had imagination, and the family caught her vision. So, the preliminaries with the owner being settled, they all moved into the main part of chicken house number one, and camped there during the process of turning it into a comfortable home.

Took Courage and Work

It took courage, vision, and hard manual labor to rearrange the building into a series of rooms that gave the family what they needed, with extra rooms for guests. In a surprisingly short time, however, a modern home was evolved, with bath, electricity, and a coal and gas stove. In the meantime an acre of garden had been cultivated, which, that first summer, not only supplied the family table, but contributed some 500 cans of food to the winter supply.

A fine flock of White Leghorns was installed in chicken house number two. Broilers and eggs were sold to bring in some cash. Two goats and some ducks also added to the cash income. A neat sign—"Sunny Acres Poultry Ranch"—appeared by the roadside, with the familiar line "Tourists Welcome" just below it. And tourists patronized the novel resting place in satisfactory numbers.

Matters have not always gone "according to plan" by any means, but nothing seems to daunt this pioneer. In her spare time she makes quilts and rugs for sale and keeps up a lively correspondence with other rural women.

Another woman, up in the Vermont hills, whose home has a gorgeous view but no conveniences, realized that there are people in the world to whom natural beauty means more than material comforts, and her brief advertisements have brought interesting visitors to "Glory Hill."

Realized the Possibilities

There is another kind of pioneering called forth by family readjustments which force one out of the prepared groove. Take the case of two girls, who, college trained for quite different careers, suddenly found themselves owners and managers of a dairy farm that had been in the family for over a hundred years. With the sudden passing of their father, a retired army officer, the family income ceased, and it was up to the girls to take over as sons would have done, or let the farm go by default, which was unthinkable. True, they didn't have to build up from the beginning, for their father and mother had done a good deal of planning and actual work, but it was pioneering for them in a new field and, be it said to their credit, they are making a success in every way.

One only needs to drive around the country a bit to realize that there are hundreds of these pioneer women today, quietly conquering untried fields in which to build up a good life, with the help of imagination.

On the Soapbox

Several months ago, Today's Woman began inviting some of its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on various topics, public, civic, domestic. There was a rush to the "platform." And we now have a number of "speakers" lined up whom you'll certainly want to hear. Each of our readers is invited to "step this way" and make a "speech" on her pet subject.

Salute to All Soapboxes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Welcome the soapbox!

Women, I maintain, need a soapbox, a place where they may lift their feet off the ground and stand briefly to talk to their fellows, to protest, expound, or exhort.

Women not only need a soapbox, they also need the will to make use of it, the courage to protest, to speak up in meeting. There was a first woman to speak in meeting. She lived in Amesbury, Massachusetts.

And if women haven't the courage to take to the soapbox themselves, they at least should have the spunk to support the woman who does, provided she's right.

In fact, there are three parts to soapboxing. First, there is the right to soapbox, the very essence of democracy; second, there is the courage to soapbox; and, third, there is the moral stamina at least to listen to the soapboxer with unaverted looks.

Take this familiar scene, for instance. It may be in a child welfare meeting. A woman gets up and protests the gambling devices in a confectionery store near the high school. She is not well received. The man who runs the store belongs to the same lodge that several of the women's husbands belong to. But the soapboxing woman is right,—terribly right.

One of two things happens. Either she is shushed up, or the protest goes into a motion, and the husbands' bark proves worse than their bite. They really admire the women for the stand they take, and the gambling devices are removed.

From Joan of Arc to Carrie Nation, the protesting woman has been a disturber of complacency, who needed to be listened to. Even those women of the averted glance, of the embarrassed or contemptuous attitude, even they may go home to think and come back to listen. Many of us remember our reaction to the first woman we ever heard soapboxing on the right of women to vote. We were young them, at the country fair with our beaux; and we laughed. But it started us to thinking. And one day we had the courage to pass out literature at a suffrage meeting.

Even those women who feel that it is unbecoming in a woman to climb up on a soapbox and speak, even they have something to protest; and protest they do. Somewhere, and at sometime most women have something about which to soapbox. For soapboxing is the unromantic sister of crusading, of marching under a banner, of the militancy that makes causes eventually triumphant.

And one word before stepping down from what appears to have turned into a soapboxing for the soapbox, one word for the actual wooden soapbox itself. It is handy and it is sturdy. As a rostrum it gives one a much better sense of security than the back seat of an automobile, which has a disconcerting way of bouncing at emphatic points. Funny pictures show the soapbox as collapsing. It seldom does.

Hester

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid for all material printed. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted.

Welcome To Our House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Once upon a time I was the kind of person who is embarrassed to death when her friends call upon her unexpectedly. I used to delay answering a knock at the door while I scurried about trying to set the house to rights, and would arrive at the door as flurried as an old setting hen.

I then ushered my visitor in, spraying embarrassed and confused apologies right and left, and making my caller quite as unhappy and upset as I was myself. For some reason or other my callers never stayed long, and they seldom came back again.

I don't like to admit it, but I'm a lot different now. When I get to thinking nowadays about our special brand of hospitality, the buttons on my shirtwaist dress may not actually pop off, but they come precariously near it. I've learned a lot in the past few years. If you suffer from "APOLOGITIS," I wish you'd try my prescription and then give it time really to work a cure.

In the first place I now arrange my hair and put on fresh clothing in the morning so that I need not be ashamed of my appearance. If you know you look presentable, it is so much easier to skip nimbly to the door with a welcome look on your face. Secondly, I have an emergency shelf which I keep stocked with the ingredients for serving at least two or three delicious meals. These meals can be served with half an hour's notice; and the knowledge that I am prepared does my poise no end of good, and makes my welcome so much warmer. Also, when I say, "Won't you stay for dinner?" I no longer say it in that "I hope you won't" tone of voice.

I just hate to hang my head and admit it, but I have never been what the world would call an excellent housekeeper. I worry along, doing the best I can with the house, and managing to keep it fairly comfortable most of the time. I keep telling myself that the members of my family are probably far more comfortable than if I followed them about with dust pan and broom.

I have honestly discovered that the people who come to our house come to see me, and not to look under the bed, or try to write their names in the dust. Not a one of them has ever seemed to notice that there are worn spots in the kitchen linoleum or that the ceiling needs repainting.

I meet them at the door with a smile on my face, and a sparkle in my eye. I may be breathless from picking up scattered newspapers (you can't break me of all my old habits), but I'm there shortly after they knock. I say, and I mean it, "I'm so glad you came."

I ask them in, and I don't apologize about my house or myself. I enjoy having my friends with me as much as I like to think they enjoy coming.

When they leave, I follow them to the door. I give them my hand, and I say, "I'm so glad you came. And I hope you'll come again."

They do, too.

B. P.

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AT YOUR GROCER'S

Dick Newsome's Knuckler Welcome Addition to Pitching Corps of Hustling Red Sox

Number One On Joe Cronin's Staff With Six Victories

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With six victories for the year and three in a row, Dick Newsome today was the head man on Joe Cronin's much-discussed pitching staff. Since graduating from the bull pen the first week in June, the tall blond from Ahoskie, N. C., has beaten the White Sox twice and Tigers once, going the full distance each time. Previously he had picked up a nine-inning decision over the Athletics, and relief wins over the White Sox and Browns. No other member of the Red Sox twirling corps has more than four triumphs.

Newsome's latest was a 6-4 victory over the Tigers, which gave the Red Sox an even break in the four-game series. Although touched for 11 hits, his largest output of the spring, Dick was able to get his tantalizing knuckler over in the late innings when a long Bengal hit might have blown the game over the fence.

Slow Starting

Newsome was probably the least impressive hurler in the Sarasota training camp this spring. Having won 23 games for San Diego in the Pacific Coast League in 1940, the boys thought he would show them something on the sandy mounds of Florida. But during the first three weeks of conditioning, the North Carolina boy showed nothing except a soft fast ball and mediocre curve. You wondered how he had ever won in the minors.

But one day Newsome let out the secret that he was a knuckleball pitcher, and that he wouldn't throw any in the Grapefruit League until his arm was completely loose. Much of the time while the Sox were in Sarasota, a chilly wind blew across Payne Field and the San Diego graduate was unwilling to take chances with his arm. It was not until the club had reached the torrid sun of Havana that he started feeding the opposition a steady succession of knucklers.

Deal Completed

Newsome proved he had something in his head by the way he clinched his job with the Red Sox. He took his time getting in shape, then did a lot of running after the season opened to stay that way. Although realizing that he was the only member of the staff not owned outright by the club, he went along slowly, unafraid that Cronin might pass judgment on him early and turn him back to the coast. Dick timed his conditioning perfect, and when he was ready he showed the skipper a knuckler that danced on its way to the plate. Tom Yawkey got out his checkbook and completed the deal with San Diego.

While on the mound staff, it should be recalled that Mike Ryba will take a few bows Sunday. Between games of a double-header with the Browns, the bull-pen ace will accept a trophy for being the most valuable player in the International League last season with Rochester.

Three This Month

Eventually, Ryba may be just as valuable here as he was with the Cardinal farm. He has won three games this month walking out of the bull pen and has become Cronin's most reliable relief man, ahead of Jack Wilson and Emerson Dickman. The manager of the Red Sox said this spring, earlier, that if two or three of the newcomers could win, the club would be right up among the leaders all the way. Newsome and Ryba have come through very nicely.

Gaining on the league-leading Indians has not been as simple as the Red Sox imagined it might be However, there has been a slight gain. When the western series at Fenway started last week, the locals were five full contests in back of the Tribe. After winning that date with the Tigers yesterday, they were only 4½. To catch the leaders, Cronin needs aid from the rest of the league. He cannot do it unless other clubs beat the Indians occasionally.

Cronin cut down on his excess baggage by selling Sammy Hale to the Giants. With Tommy Carey and Skeeter Newsome around, the Sox had no need of a third utility infielder. Also, Sammy's hitting had been disappointing. He came up with only five safeties in 24 tries in a Boston uniform. Unless allowed to play regularly, he has never been able to give his best.

Yale Nine Wins 71st Series As Halted Game Is Resumed

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In a game that had newspapermen thumbing through record books in search of a precedent, Yale defeated Harvard 3-1 at Soldiers Field yesterday afternoon to make a clean sweep of the 71st baseball series between the two traditional rivals.

The catch is that it took the Elis three days to win the two games. The first they captured on their own field in New Haven 1-0 on Tuesday, and on Wednesday they came to Brighton for the second contest. Rain halted play after four innings, however, and the game was postponed until yesterday. When the teams took the field again, it was found that they were beginning where they left off the day before—with Yale ahead 1-0 at the start of the fifth inning.

It is probable that this sort of thing has been done before—even though none at the game yesterday could recall such an occurrence—for a special Eastern Intercollegiate League rule was found to cover the situation. The rule states that if a game goes three innings, it must be resumed where it was stopped. Wednesday's play of four innings fell just one inning short of a legal game so the boys went at it again under the same advantages and handicaps yesterday.

Ames Is Winner

Dick Ames, Yale's starting pitcher who fanned nine Crimson men in the four innings Wednesday, therefore could have gone on to seek a new league record for strikeouts. The present record of 14 is held by his teammate, Ted Harrison, who finished up yesterday, and George Sexton of Dartmouth. Ames, however, was ill and could not return to the mound, but Harrison ably filled his shoes and between the two they struck out 15 Harvard batters. In fact in the two-game series 28 Harvard batsmen were struck out—Joe Wood, Jr., whiffed 13 in the first game at New Haven—an item which tells in a glance where Harvard's trouble lay this season.

As the Crimson players trooped across Soldiers Field to Dillon Field House for the last time, their thoughts revolved on a season which saw them winning but seven of 25 games and then turned quickly to prospects for next spring.

Five Lost

Of this year's nine, five players will be lost, leaving gaps only in the infield. Capt. Freddie Keyes, mainstay at shortstop for three seasons, heads the list of departing seniors, with Pitchers Jack Schwede and Charlie Brackett, First Baseman Bill Tully, and Catcher Bob Regan following.

According to Dolph Samborski, freshman coach, however, replacements will be more than adequate, although he does not look forward with much relish to the meeting with Yale a year from now. As he sat in the locker room peeling off his uniform, Sam declared, "Our freshman team was one of the best-balanced clubs I have had here in a long time, but it lacked experience. It was just getting exceptionally good when the season ended. We won 12 and lost six, including our 9-3 defeat by the Yale freshmen. And those Elis, by the way, were termed by Varsity Coach Joe Wood as the best yearling nine he ever saw at Yale. They will send a lot of left-handed power hitters to the varsity next spring, and they will make trouble both for Harvard and for the Eastern League."

Freshman Prospects

Among the outstanding Crimson freshmen who will play for the varsity next year are Warren Berg, right-handed pitcher; Paul Delahoyde, catcher; Paul Quinn, Ned Fitzgibbons, and Cleo O'Donnell, Jr., outfielders; Andy McMillan, shortstop; Al Evarts, first base, and Brooks Heath, first base. In addition there will be Red Wilcox, who shows promise of becoming a good pitcher. The freshmen, especially Fitzgibbons and O'Donnell, will give a sorely needed stimulus to the varsity batting.

Before going home for the season the varsity players elected Lou Clay of Milton as their captain for the coming season. Lou played regularly in left field this season, a change from the pitching he did at Boston Latin School, where he was an all-scholastic, and at Lawrence Academy. Now 22 years old, Lou plans to change back to mound work next year.

Please His Father

Should he switch back to pitching, he will please his father no end, for although Clay, Sr., does not care what position his son plays as long as he plays baseball, he really hopes the new captain will pitch. The elder Clay was an outstanding pitcher in his youth, and stories of his striking out 20 batters a game at Dorchester High and at Stone School are plentiful.

Yale's victory in the series this year brought its total wins since 1868 to 32. Harvard has won 35, with five being tied. In games the Elis boosted their victories to 95, to 89 for Harvard. One game, the first of the 1905 series, ended in a 1-1 tie.

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow Fenway Park 2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Bing Crosby Hoped to Play In Northwest Unmolested

HOLLYWOOD, June 20 (AP)—Bing Crosby, with an eye on his score card, tried to enter the Northwest amateur golf tournament at Spokane, Wash., as Harry Lillis.

But tourney officials, possibly with an eye on the gate receipts, said Bing must compete under his full name, Harry Lillis Crosby.

Bing shoots a neat low 70 if unmolested. Autograph hunters ruined his game in last year's national open.

So Bing sought to enter next week's event incognito.

Two Cock-o-the-Walk Fleets

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at the 'Head and Off Southie

Most popular classes around Marblehead waters and Boston Bay are the Thirty Square Meters (upper) and the Indians (lower). Both will headline racing at these two ports tomorrow and Sunday, respectively.

Braves vs. Cubs; Cronin Slugging

The Braves were scheduled to open a four-game series at Wrigley Field this afternoon . . . They play a double-header with the Cubs on Sunday . . . The Red Sox now have a 7-6 edge in the Detroit series . . . The White Sox and Yankees are 5-5 for the season . . . The Indians have taken seven straight from the Athletics . . . The Cardinals have stayed ahead in the National League by winning eight out of nine from the lowly Phillies . . . Ted Williams tried to talk Rowe out of a bat, but Schoolboy refused to yield . . . Ted must dream about bats and hitting . . . Di Maggio picked up his fourth assist yesterday when he threw out Pat Mullin trying to score from second base in the first inning.

♦ ♦ ♦

Lou Finney closed the Tiger series with a double and triple . . . Cronin went up to .362 by getting a pair of singles . . . The skipper is having quite a year for himself . . . If Williams doesn't lead the league, Joe probably will . . . But nobody has yet found a way to knock Ted out of the driver's seat . . . Bobby Doerr has been climbing since his return to second base . . . Like Cronin, he added a couple of singles yesterday, and this morning had reached the .290 level . . . The Browns are at Fenway through Sunday.

Local Box Score

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	3	2	0	0	3	1	0
Finney rf	5	1	2	3	1	0	0
Williams lf	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Cronin ss	4	1	2	2	2	2	0
Foxx 1b	3	0	0	0	11	1	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	1	1	1	2	0
Doerr 2b	4	1	2	2	1	5	0
Pytlak c	4	0	1	1	4	1	0
Newsome p	3	1	1	2	1	1	0
Totals	33	6	10	14	27	13	0
DETROIT							
Mullin cf	4	1	2	6	6	0	0
Gehringer 2b	5	1	1	1	4	1	0
McCosky lf	5	1	3	3	0	0	0
York 1b	4	0	1	2	3	0	0
Campbell rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Higgins 3b	3	1	1	4	1	2	0
Tebbetts c	3	0	1	2	8	1	0
Croucher ss	4	0	2	2	0	0	1
Bridges p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Thomas p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Radcliff	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giebell p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Sullivan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gorsica p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	4	11	20	24	6	1

*Batted for Thomas in sixth. †Batted for Giebell in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0		—6
Detroit	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Runs batted in, Mullin, McCosky, York, Higgins, Finney 3, Williams 2, Doerr. Two-base hits, McCosky, York, Tebbetts, Finney, H. Newsome. Three-base hit, Finney. Home runs, Mullin, Higgins. Stolen base, Williams. Sacrifices, Bridges, H. Newsome. Double play, Cronin, Doerr and Foxx. Left on base, Detroit 9, Boston 8. Base on balls, by Bridges 3, by Giebell, by Newsome 4. Struck out, by Bridges 4, by Thomas 2, by Giebell 2, by Newsome 2. Hits, off Bridges, 5 in 2 innings (none out in third); off Thomas, 3 in 3 innings; off Giebell, 1 in 2 innings; off Gorsica, 1 in 1 inning. Wild pitches, Newsome 2. Losing pitcher, Bridges. Time, 2h. 21m. Umpires, Basil, Geisel, Passarella. Attendance (estimated), 4,100.

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	W	L	P. C.
Princeton	9	3	.750
Cornell	8	4	.667
Dartmouth	7	5	.583
Yale	7	5	.583
Harvard	4	8	.333
Pennsylvania	4	8	.333
Columbia	3	9	.250

Results This Week
Yale 1, Harvard 0.
Yale 3, Harvard 1.

New England League
Results June 19
Fall River 11, Quincy 5.
Worcester 9, Lynn 6.

Crew Time Trials a Custom As Old as Ducking the 'Cox'

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 20 (AP)—Time trials, past and future, are the main concern these days of eight college crew camps.

Time trials in college rowing circles are a custom as old as ducking the coxswain after a victory—and to the uninitiated they're about as meaningless. They're generally conducted in greatest secrecy and only the rival crews, the cooks, the waiters at the Nelson House, the pilot of the Poughkeepsie-Highland ferry and a dozen or so "old rivermen" can tell you authoritatively that Washington (or name your college) went four miles downstream at half-tide in 19½ minutes.

It's all a part of preparations for the annual four-mile Intercollegiate Regatta, which will be rowed for the 47th time on the Hudson next Wednesday. Most of the crews already have been staging trials—California rowed the four miles last Wednesday in "something under 20 minutes," according to Coach Ky Ebright; Rutgers' Coach Chuck Logg wouldn't give out the time his eight made the same day, while Cornell reported an official 19:12 for Wednesday's trial.

Hush-Hush

Within the next few days all of the nine competing varsity crews are expected to hold their final trials, and then the "hush-hush" business will begin in earnest.

The favored Washington eight was scheduled for its final trial today—an event which will be followed with great interest. Rutgers and Syracuse also acknowledged plans for trials today or tomorrow. The other crews likely will go over the course at racing speed sometime between now and Monday.

The chances are that nothing will happen to change the status of Washington as prime favorite to retain the honors it won last year; of California as second choice, or of Cornell as the East's leading hope.

Resort to Dodges

The routine for a time trial has become established through the years. The coach sends the varsity for a long pull up the river while he apparently gives his attention to the freshmen or the pickle boat. He may even resort to such dodges as taking the varsity stroke along in the launch when they start out. Or he may have the crew hang around the regular course until everyone else has gone off somewhere else. Then when he decides no one is looking, he gives the signal to cut loose and the oarsmen pull the full four miles at racing speed, usually paced by the jayvees or frosh for part of the route.

When it's all over, the coach acts mysterious—refusing to divulge the time his crew made or reporting the stock 'under 20 minutes," from which observers generally shave a minute or so. The guessing then goes on until the next trial.

Probably the coaches learn a lot about how their boys perform under pressure, but the times don't mean a great deal anyway, for the wind and tide conditions will be different when the race comes off and rowing against a stop-watch isn't the same as rowing against eight rival crews.

Still they must have time trials.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Williams	178	54	74	13	44	.416
Cronin	199	43	72	4	39	.362
Tabor	186	23	60	7	42	.323
Di Maggio	229	53	72	2	17	.314
Doerr	131	20	38	5	36	.290
Foxx	194	45	55	10	49	.284
Fox	69	8	19	0	7	.275
Peacock	84	9	20	0	14	.238
Pytlak	138	11	32	0	16	.232
Newsome	89	7	20	1	9	.225
Finney	202	33	44	1	17	.218
Spence	79	8	17	1	12	.215
Carey	8	3	1	0	1	.125

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	159	18	48	0	8	.320
Moore	174	23	51	4	15	.293
Rowell	205	23	56	3	20	.273
Hassett	85	7	14	0	6	.255
Miller	203	28	51	4	24	.251
Masi	48	4	12	0	3	.250
Sisti	143	15	33	1	11	.231
Berres	105	8	22	0	8	.210
West	161	22	33	6	24	.205
Manno	20	1	4	0	4	.200
Ross	20	1	4	0	2	.200
Waner	70	2	12	0	4	.171
Gremp	12	0	1	0	1	.083
Wietelmann	9	1	0	0	0	.000

Baseball Games

Today

National League
Boston at Chicago
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh
Brooklyn at Cincinnati
New York at St. Louis (night)

American League
St. Louis at Boston
Cleveland at Washington
Chicago at Philadelphia
Detroit at New York

Tomorrow

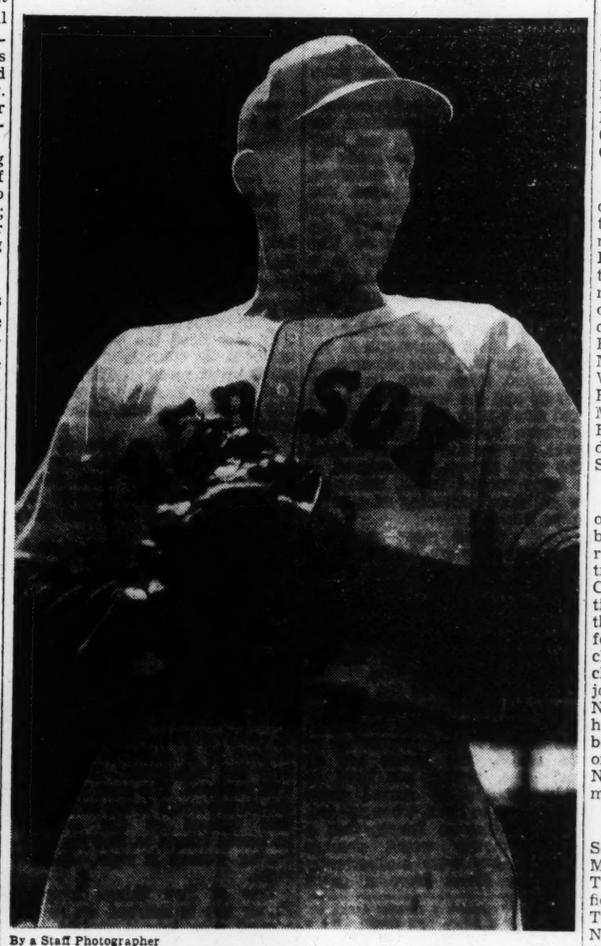
American League
Cleveland at Washington
Chicago at Philadelphia
Detroit at New York
St. Louis at Boston

National League
Boston at Chicago
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh
Brooklyn at Cincinnati
New York at St. Louis.

Hale to Giants

The Red Sox have sold infielder Sammy Hale to the Giants, it is announced by Eddie Collins, general manager of the Boston club. The sale was made after all American League clubs waived on the former Cleveland player.

Paces Red Sox Staff



By a Staff Photographer

Dick Newsome, Red Sox

This former San Diego pitcher's knuckleball has won six games in the American League this spring, more than any other member of the Boston mound staff. He annexed the Tiger series final yesterday, 6-4.

Tiller Talk

Most spectacular yachting news is not that of this week end's festivities, which finds the Corinthian Yacht Club headlining North Shore activities, and the South Boston Yacht Club those around Boston Bay; but the result of the last 'two days' preliminaries for the McMillan Cup finals in intercollegiate sailing.

No Defense!

There will be no defense of the National Intercollegiate sailing title by last year's winners, Williams!

In the most competitive sailing ever witnessed in a preliminary series of this kind, Boston University came out on top, with Yale edging Williams for the other qualifying berth.

Squantum Yacht Club's Quincy Bay and Indian Class boats were the scene and wherewithal for the collegiate yachtsmen in determining this section's representatives in the final McMillan Cup series, which will be held off Marblehead next Tuesday through Thursday.

Two veteran Indian Class youngsters, Tom Coleman and Russ Mattern, Jr., proved too handy at the tillers of Boston Bay's most popular class, as B. U. held a 2½-point winning margin at the end of the two days' racing.

Ousted in Final Series

See-saw battles in yesterday's final race gave skipper Dick Besse of Yale the final lift over Williams' Bob Gordon in the second division, and that was enough to oust Williams from the final series by one and a quarter points. Yale's other skipper was the veteran Cape Cod skipper, Jack Ware. Massachusetts Institute of Technology skippers, Richard Knapp and Dean Lewis, were last in the field of four crews.

♦ ♦ ♦

The fifth inter-club gathering of the Boston Bay fleet for this season finds local skippers pointing the bows of their craft towards Southie Sunday. The usual starting time of two o'clock will send the long lines of white sail over the City Point course.

The second race of Corinthian's first series features Marblehead racing this week end. Last Saturday's disappointing Corinthian inaugural fleet is expected to be enlarged tomorrow. Thus far, 'Head racing has had a slow start.

♦ ♦ ♦

July Series

The Sandy Bay Yacht Club of Rockport opens its season tomorrow with the first race in its July series . . . This series ends July 19, and includes races on Saturdays and Sundays . . . The August series begins July 20 and continues through Sept. 1, also on Saturdays and Sundays . . . Sandy Bay Day comes Aug. 22 this year.

♦ ♦ ♦

Hingham Yacht Club fires its opening salute of the 1941 season tomorrow on the South Shore . . . Cohasset's season was officially opened last Tuesday . . . Now only Duxbury and Pilgrim Yacht Clubs remain on the late South Shore list.

♦ ♦ ♦

Briefs of Cape Cod activities: Wianno Yacht Club of Osterville has sent in its heavy racing schedule with next Tuesday opening the season for that very active organization. . . . William R. Scott is Commodore of Wianno. . . . Howard C. Blossom, vice-commodore. . . . William A. Boyd, rear-commodore. . . . Henry B. Day, treasurer. . . . and Mary Parlett, secretary. . . . William P. Bangs is assistant secretary and yachtmaster.

♦ ♦ ♦

The second annual Fourth of July race for the New Bedford Yacht Club should attract a larger gathering than last year's. . . . The race is an unique one. . . . Besides being a handicap affair, the yachts start with sails furled, and crew below three minutes before start. . . . Prize is the Beetle Stock Auxiliary Trophy, a perpetual cup.

♦ ♦ ♦

Wellfleet Yacht Club opened its season today for the novice race number. . . . Official race number series begins Sunday, and the intermediate race number series is scheduled for tomorrow. . . . This year's Wellfleet racers number 16 "O" boats. . . . Skipper races are planned between Wellfleet, Provincetown and Orleans Yacht Clubs. . . . A series will also be held with the Provincetown crews.

This year's interscholastic Yacht Racing championships will be held at the U. S. Naval Academy starting next Wednesday through Saturday. . . . Schools invited to participate are Avon Old Farms, Belmont Hill, Chesire Academy, Deerfield Academy, Hill, Hotchkiss, Kent, Lawrenceville, Loomis, St. Andrew's, St. George's, St. Mark's, St. Paul's, and Tabor Academy. . . . Loomis School of Windsor, Conn., is defending champion.

W. A. D.

Whaler's Race

The tenth annual 100-mile Whaler's Race under the direction of the New Bedford Yacht Club is the center of attraction for Southern Massachusetts yachtsmen tomorrow.

The event is for cruising class members, and will be sailed in two divisions.

The Commodore's trophy, an oil painting by Rear Commodore Frank Vining Smith, will be presented to the club represented by the yacht winning on corrected time irrespective of class, and will be held by that club for one year.

The historic Vigilant Trophy will be presented to the yacht club represented by the winning yacht in Class B and will be held by that club also for one year.

Both trophies are now held by the New Bedford Yacht Club.

Sports Around the Hub

Guibord Reaches Semifinal

Paul Guibord of Reading, the Boston Olympics' hockey player in the winter and outstanding tennis player in the summer, advanced to the semifinals of the annual State singles tennis championships at Longwood yesterday and tomorrow is due to meet Charlie Swanson of Providence in a match that may also decide the singles championship of Rhode Island.

Guibord and Swanson are the finalists in that tournament, and due to rain washing out their scheduled final match last week and their inability to get together since, they may let tomorrow's match decide everything. Also in the semifinals is Chauncey Steele of Cambridge, who yesterday defeated Seymour Hunter of Melrose 6—0, 6—4. The fourth semifinalist will be decided after today's match between the defending champion, Ed Serues of West Medford, and the top-seeded player, Al Stitt of Longwood. Yesterday Guibord defeated Ray Nasher of West Roxbury 6—1, 6—2, while Swanson ousted George Goodwin of Haverhill 6—3, 6—2.

♦ ♦ ♦

Katherine Hubbell, defending champion from Vassar, and Dorothy Wightman of Smith, and Lonnie Myers of Vassar and Barbara Bixler of Smith were the pairings today in the semifinals of the annual college girls' tennis championships at Longwood. In yesterday's fourth round matches, Miss Hubbell defeated Sonja Wise of Manhattanville 6—1, 6—0; Miss Wightman defeated Barbara Brandt of Smith 6—3, 6—3; Miss Myers defeated Sally Hitt of Lake Erie 7—5, 6—2; and Miss Bixler defeated Ethel May Johnson of Swarthmore 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

♦ ♦ ♦

Ty Cobb, now the Georgia Peach of the fairways instead of the baseball diamond, expects to arrive in Boston on Monday for a tryout of the new Commonwealth Country Club course in preparation of his match with Babe Ruth there next Wednesday. The match, for which a general admission charge of one dollar will be charged, is being sponsored jointly by Commonwealth and the New England Association of Left-handed Golfers, and proceeds will be given to the Home Association of Franklin, N. H., known as the New England Boys Town. The match will begin at 2:30 p. m.

♦ ♦ ♦

Tomorrow at Newton High School field in Newtonville, the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Two-State Y. M. C. A. track and field championships will be held. This meet is sponsored by the New England Association of the A. A. U.

♦ ♦ ♦

Johnny Ballantine of Roslindale, star quarter-miler and broad-jumper for Boston College, has been elected captain of the Eagles for next season. Ballantine, who was a member of the one-mile relay team which set a new B. C. record of 3m. 21.8s. during the indoor season, succeeds Co-Captains Bill Dowd and Joe Shea.

♦ ♦ ♦

Johnny Chew, the Bellevue golfer who did so well when pressed into service for the absent Bobby Knowles during the recent Tri-State golf matches at Oyster Harbors, yesterday scored a 77 over the tough South Shore layout to win low gross honors in the tournament held in conjunction with the annual Metropolitan Electric League outing. Chew led C. R. Metcher, Jr., by one stroke. Frank Pierce won low net with his 91-61. A field of 137 competed.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mrs. Julia Ogg Norby, daughter of Willie Ogg, professional at Worcester Country Club, yesterday played around Charles River in 87 blows to win low gross in the W. G. A. Class A and B handicap medal play tournament. She led Mrs. J. Woodfin of Oakley, who was second, by four strokes. Mrs. B. M. Berry of Wellesley won low net with 93-77. In the Class C and D tournament at Commonwealth Mrs. Swain won low gross with a 97.

Rigney Rejected

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP)—John Dungan Rigney, star pitcher for the Chicago White Sox, was rejected today for service in Uncle Sam's selective service army on the ground that he is unfit physically for service.

Rigney reported at 7 a. m. to his local draft board in suburban River Forest, then went with other selectees to the Chicago induction station in the 132nd Armory where he was given the customary final physical examination.

Rigney did not seek deferment on physical grounds but did request a delay in his call for 60 days on the ground immediate service would deprive him unreasonably of a substantial portion of his baseball salary, reported to be in the neighborhood of $12,000. Later he withdrew that request and said he was ready to go when called.

Many Graduated College Lettermen Already in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps

Undergrads Facing Service May Continue Competition

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—On Saturday of last week Northwestern University graduated 36 boys who had won varsity letters for proficiency in sports and of these a total of 23 already were in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps or expected to be there in a very short period of time. If their experience in the service of their country is nearly as satisfactory as was their service at the university you can be sure the United States will be well served and the young men will in turn be benefited greatly. The boys approved 100 per cent of college athletic participation and will find in whatever branch of the armed forces they join an opportunity in competition.

Other boys who have now passed their 21st anniversary but have not completed their education are also liable to find themselves in the Army soon. It looks from this, that we will be looking more and more to Uncle Sam's forces to furnish the high class sports competition that has formerly been furnished by the colleges.

Large Programs

There is little doubt that a similar percentage of letter winners in other schools will also be found following the colors in the months to come which should make competition between the different branches of the services something to watch. The Army, the Navy and the Marines have all set up large athletic programs and will no doubt take full advantage of the wealth of material that is theirs. With Great Lakes Naval Training Station located in the Chicago area, the Navy has a great supply of boys to draw from in the middle west schools. During the last war, Great Lakes had the finest football team in the country and has ideas of something similar this time.

* * *

Recently as a part of the National clay court tennis tournament a free clinic was held on the River Forest courts for boys and girls under 18 with the contestants in the tourney playing the part of instructors, Wilbur F. Coen is credited with the record of being a participant in this tourney for a longer period than any now here. He started in 1924 when the national clay court was first played at St. Louis and he was 12 years old. Jimmy Evert, a high school student from Chicago, was probably the most brilliant youngster to be in this year's show. He was not good enough, however, to overcome the experience of Bryan Grant on opening day after deucing two of the three sets, but he is without a doubt the most promising youngster around here.

The tournament was delayed in starting because of rain for two days and so will not come to a conclusion until Sunday. The current champion Don McNeill is still the favorite with the No. 2 spot conceded to Bobby Riggs. That is the same order in which they finished last year.

* * *

Five golfers from each of the Big Ten schools got off to a great start at Mill Road Farm course Wednesday in the annual play for the individual golf championship. Four of the five will be grouped to represent their school for the team championship. The University of Michigan is the co-favorite with the University of Illinois, champions last year, to take the title this year. Michigan's sophomore Ben Smith has already twice defeated Billy Gilbert of Ohio State, last year's individual champion, and started the tournament as the favorite.

* * *

Yachting

Fifty years is a long time for any sports contest to be regularly run, and so Saturday when the annual Michigan City race will be sailed it will be marked with more than the usual interest by the sailors of the Great Lakes. Hundreds will sail in this fresh-water classic, which really opens the competitive season for the larger boats on the Great Lakes each year. Every week end for the rest of the season will find the sail boats in heavy competition, with the peak coming at the time of the famous Mackinac race. As far as the records show, the only man to compete in this 50th sailing of the Michigan City race who took part in the first race is Henry Davies of the Columbia Yacht Club of Chicago.

Chicago oarsmen did themselves proud last Sunday when they took three of the four schoolboy rowing competitions in races with boats from Detroit, Culver and St. Louis. The national champion eight-oared collegiate champions, the University of Washington crew, defeated a less experienced University of Wisconsin crew.

* * *

Seymour Greenberg and Gene Richards of Northwestern University won the fourth district collegiate tennis doubles crown from the team from Notre Dame, thus giving them the right to represent the schools in this territory in the playing of the national collegiate meet. E. F.

Did You Know?

Four players have hit four home runs in a single big league game. They are Bobby Lowe of the Braves, Ed Delahanty and Chuck Klein of the Phillies, and Lou Gehrig of the Yankees.

Sport Siftings

University of Southern California Trojans are No. 1 favorites to win their seventh National Collegiate A. A. track and field title in the meet being held at Palo Alto, Calif., today and tomorrow.

* * *

Princeton and Cornell netmen shared honors yesterday in the qualifying rounds of District 2, National Collegiate Athletic Association tennis tournament at Princeton . . . Dan Kreer, Princeton captain, and F. S. McCandliss reached quarter-finals of the singles, and paired to win a doubles semifinal . . . Bill Gifford and Bob Randall of Cornell swept through their singles and doubles rounds without dropping a set.

* * *

Final-round brackets were reached in the New York women's state tennis championship yesterday at Woodmere, L. I., by Helen Germaine and Mrs. Nat Lang, the former Millicent Hirsh . . . As there will be no Saturday play the final will be held Sunday at 2 p. m. . . . Virginia Guilfoil of the Syracuse Yacht Club shattered the women's course record while taking medal honors in the seventh annual Briar Hills invitation golf at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., yesterday . . . Miss Guilfoil's feat (38-43-81) was all the more interesting because it was her first competition at Briar Hills.

* * *

August F. Kammer of Baltusrol has captured his third Metropolitan New York senior golf title . . . He became eligible for senior competitive golf in 1939 and yesterday increased his string of victories by scoring a 78 at Siwanoy C. C., Bronxville, N. Y. . . . Eduardo Buse of Lima, Peru and James McGuire, Jackson Heights, L. I. are in the finals of the Short Hills (N. J.) junior tennis tourney . . . National skeet championships are scheduled to be held at the Capitol City Gun Club, Indianapolis, in August.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Buffalo 4-4, Jersey City 3-1.
Syracuse 8-2, Toronto 0-1.
Montreal 6, Newark 5.
Rochester 16, Baltimore 2.

American Association

Minneapolis 5, Toledo 4.
St. Paul 5, Columbus 1.
Louisville 4, Kansas City 0.
Milwaukee 4-7, Indianapolis 3-2.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 4-4, Los Angeles 1-1.
Hollywood 8, San Diego 4.
San Francisco 3, Portland 1.
Sacramento 7, Oakland 5.

Texas League

Shreveport 6, Dallas 3.
Tulsa 1, San Antonio 0.
Oklahoma City 7, Houston 5.
Fort Worth 8, Beaumont 2.

Southern Association

Atlanta 6, Little Rock 3.
Birmingham 3, Knoxville 2.
Chattanooga 5, Memphis 4.
New Orleans 1, Nashville 0.

Eastern League

Wilkes Barre 3-5, Hartford 2-4.
Elmira 4-5, Binghamton 1-1.
Scranton 1-11, Springfield 0-1.
Albany 6, Williamsport 1.

St. Louis Is Taking Them By Lone Run

By the Associated Press

The champion of the National League has to be a club that can win the close games, because that is the way they play ball in the senior circuit.

This was true of the Cincinnati Reds last year, when they won 41 games by one run, and it has been shown in many previous seasons. It is in the process of being proved again by the St. Louis Cardinals, who have had more close contests and more extra-inning games this season than any other team in their league.

Came From Behind

They snatched a 7-6 triumph away from the Philadelphia Phillies in 11 innings yesterday in their latest exploit.

At the end of five frames the Redbirds were trailing, 5-2, and when they came to bat in the last of the ninth they still were behind, 6-5. But they worked Don Padgett around to third base and he scored on a long fly to tie the score. Then in the 11th Frank (Creepy) Chespi singled with the bases loaded for the winning run.

This kept St. Louis three games ahead of the Dodgers, who unleashed a 15-hit assault on Claude Passeau and Vance Page to whip the Chicago Cubs, 9-4. Kirby Higbe kept nine hits scattered in gaining his eighth win for Brooklyn and had no particular trouble with anyone except Babe Dahlgren, who hit two home runs. The former Yankee had smashed seven round-trippers for the Boston Braves before being traded to Chicago last week end.

Giants Triumph

In the only other National League game the New York Giants overpowered the Pittsburgh Pirates, 9—6, with Hank Danning topping a 12-hit attack with two doubles and a triple for four runs. The teams came up to the eighth inning with the score tied, but Bill Jurges, back in the lineup after a four-day rest, singled a run across in that frame and Vince Di Maggio's second error of the game helped the Giants get two more in the ninth.

The Cleveland Indians, who walloped the Philadelphia Athletics with a 17-hit bombardment Wednesday, stepped up their attack to 19 hits yesterday and crushed the A's, 12-1. Jeff Heath hit a home run, two doubles and a single. Ken Keltner and Lou Boudreau also homered, and every Indian except Rollie Hemsley collected at least one safety. Behind this frontal attack Jim Bagby pitched steady, six-hit ball.

Di Maggio Streak

The victory preserved Cleveland's three-game lead over the New York Yankees, who trounced the Chicago White Sox, 7-2. Joe Di Maggio extended his spectacular hitting streak to 32 consecutive games with a perfect day at bat—a home run, two singles and a walk—and Charley Keller smacked his third homer in three days with the bases filled in the fourth inning.

The Boston Red Sox downed the Detroit Tigers, 6-4, in a free-hitting game. Ted Williams singled home two runs in the first frame and Lou Finney tripled for two more in the second. With this help Heber (Dick) Newsome coasted to his third straight triumph.

The Washington Senators beat the St. Louis Browns, 12-0, with a 17-hit raid on three pitchers, and a three-hit performance by Emil (Dutch) Leonard.

Dick Wakefield Gets 5 Tryouts In Three Weeks

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP)—Young Dick Wakefield is keeping his ears open and his mouth shut these days as the major league offers pour in.

This University of Michigan sophomore announced quite simply three weeks ago he was quitting school to play professional baseball. The scouts almost trampled each other in their rush toward Ann Arbor.

Now three weeks later he has had tryouts with five clubs and has talked terms with two others. The consensus is that Wakefield, willowy, six-foot-three outfielder, is a great prospect.

The Brooklyn Dodgers looked him over yesterday in pre-game practice at Cubs' park. Wakefield smacked several liners off southpaw Vito Tamulis and lashed two of Luke Hamlin's fast balls into the right field stands 400 feet away.

"Say, that kid really takes a good cut at the ball," enthused Manager Leo Durocher of the Dodgers.

The Chicago youngster put on a similar clouting exhibition for Detroit, Cincinnati, Washington and Cleveland. The Boston Red Sox also are interested and the Tigers and Yanks reportedly have told him they would top any other offer.

Wakefield has divulged no offers, but one big league executive estimated it would take a bonus of close to $25,000 to sign the young slugger.

Wakefield's father, Howard Wakefield, was a catcher with Cleveland and Washington 35 years ago.

Harvard, Yale Captains

Louis M. Clay, of Milton, and James L. Carton, of New Haven, Conn., have been elected captains of next season's Harvard and Yale baseball teams respectively.

Clay started his college career as a pitcher, but has played only in the Harvard outfield this season. Carton, a second baseman, also is a center on the Elis' hockey squad.

A Natural —By Pap'

RUTH NEVER TRAINED HARDER FOR A MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL CAMPAIGN
Babe RUTH
NATURAL RIVALS, THEIR MEETING ON ANY FIELD OF SPORT WOULD STIR THE IMAGINATIONS OF THE FANS
TWO OF THE GREATEST STARS BASEBALL HAS PRODUCED, THEY ARE SCHEDULED TO PLAY A SERIES OF MATCHES FOR THE BRITISH WAR RELIEF FUND
PAP'
TY COBB

AP Features

Ty Cobb. vs. Babe Ruth, a clash of two of the greatest competitors in the history of baseball!

Golf is the medium for the return of these colorful personalities to competition, but even if it were only a checker match it would be a "natural." Merely connecting these names stirs up the imagination of baseball fans and provokes endless discussion.

In baseball Cobb and Ruth were natural rivals.

When the subject of a series of golf matches between Cobb and Ruth was broached to the Bambino, he did not wait to give his answer but grabbed his clubs and started practicing. He hasn't missed a single day since.

Both Cobb and Ruth quite naturally turned to golf after their big league baseball days were over. Both are left handers. The same zest for competition which marked their play on the baseball diamond is in evidence on the golf course. Their golf games are patterned after their style of play in baseball—Cobb is straight, Ruth is a slugger.

Concerning the Babe's golf game, we can offer first-hand information. We have "slugged it out" with him in most unsociable fashion on several occasions. Both inveterate "slicers" off the tee, we played opposite sides of the fairways and met only on the greens and tees. His iron shots feature length rather than accuracy. His putting is better than fair. Ruth is pretty much of a scrambler who manages to save himself embarrassment by remarkable recovery shots. He never stops trying. And when he is "hot," as he is on frequent occasions, he is a handful for any golfer to cope with.

Coxswains to Race

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 20 (AP)—The little fellows who bark orders to giant crewmen will have the tables reversed Monday. For the coaches of the nine colleges which will compete Wednesday in the Intercollegiate Regatta have decided to hold a coxswains' race.

So far, three four-oared shells have been entered. One will be made up of two coxswains from Syracuse, a Syracuse manager and a Rutgers cox. A second is composed of the three Columbia coxswains and the Lions' manager. The third shell will contain two coxswains from Wisconsin, the Badgers' manager and the jayvee cox of Cornell.

No distance for the event has been set but the unwilling coxswains are holding out for a half mile—or less.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G B
Cleveland	39	23	.629	
New York	34	24	.586	3
Boston	31	24	.564	4½
Chicago	31	27	.534	6
Detroit	32	29	.525	6½
Philadelphia	26	32	.448	11
St. Louis	19	35	.352	16
Washington	20	38	.345	17

Results June 19

Boston 6, Detroit 4.
New York 7, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 12, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 12, St. Louis 0.

National League

	W	L	P.C.	GB
St. Louis	42	18	.700	
Brooklyn	38	20	.655	3
New York	29	27	.518	11
Cincinnati	30	28	.517	11
Chicago	28	30	.483	13
Pittsburgh	21	28	.429	15½
Boston	19	33	.365	19
Philadelphia	17	40	.298	23½

Results June 19

New York 9, Pittsburgh 6.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 6. (11 inns.)
Brooklyn 9, Chicago 4.
Only games scheduled.

Byrd and Bulla Take Lead In Four-Ball at Inverness

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 20 (AP)—Forty-five birdies and an eagle flew off the blazing clubs of 16 of the country's top-flight professionals yesterday as Sammy Byrd, former New York Yankee outfielder, and his partner, Johnny Bulla, flashed into the lead in the first round of the 126-hole seventh annual Inverness four-ball matches.

Byrd and Bulla ripped seven strokes off par with a sizzling best ball of 64 to win three up over Henry Picard and Johnny Revolta, the only two-time winners of the $7,000 round-robin classic.

Results of other matches, with the best-ball scores in parentheses:

Horton Smith and Lawson Little (65) two up over Jimmy Thomson and Byron Nelson (67).

Ralph Guldahl and E. J. (Dutch) Harrison (65) one up over Clayton Heafner and Dick Metz (66).

Lloyd Mangrum and Harold (Jug) McSpaden (65) even with Jimmy Demaret and Ben Hogan (65).

Hogan, the year's leading money winner, and No. 1 man in the race for the Vardon Trophy, came up with the day's lone eagle, a neat three on the 516-yard 12th hole, where he was over the green in two, but chipped in from 30 feet.

Under the Inverness scoring plan, a team is given a plus for each hole won, and a minus for each hole lost, and the net at the end of the round determines the standing.

Standing

At the end of the opening match, with six to go through Sunday, the standing in the race for the $2,000 top prize is:

Byrd and Bulla, plus 3; Smith and Little plus 2; Guldahl and Harrison plus 1; Mangrum and McSpaden zero; Demaret and Hogan zero; Heafner and Metz minus 1; Thomson and Nelson minus 2; Picard and Revolta minus 3.

Bulla was the "hot" player yesterday, accounting for six birdies.

Don McNeill And Rival Riggs In The Semifinals

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP)—They're using only tennis rackets as weapons, but serious little Bobby Riggs is out to "get" Don McNeill, king of the Nation's amateur netters.

McNeill, the Oklahoma City star now living in Gambier, O., toppled Riggs from the clay courts throne a year ago and went on from there to supplant him as the national champion, doing it all in highly impressive fashion.

Riggs, a grim competitor now instead of a frolicking performer, tipped his plans yesterday in disposing of Bill Reedy, Beverly Hills, Calif., in three sets, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2. A year ago in this same national clay courts battle Reedy carried the carefree Riggs five sets and almost knocked him out of the running.

McNeill, aware of the Riggs threat, is playing his usual steady game. He joined Riggs in the semi-finals yesterday by defeating Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., 6—3, 6—4, 6—1. He faced Frank Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., the 1939 champion, today, while Riggs was idle. Parker disposed of Bryan Grant of Atlanta Yesterday, 7—5, 7—5, 6—1.

Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., qualified to meet Riggs in a Saturday semi-final tussle by trimming Billy Talbert of Cincinnati, 3—6, 6—1, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, overwhelming favorite in the women's division, opposed Doris Hart of Miami and Barbara Bradley and Mary Arnold, Los Angeles entrants, met in the other semi-final.

Miss Betz defeated Gloria Thompson of East St. Louis, Ill. 6—0, 6—1, and Miss Hart eliminated Catherine Malcolm, Chicago, 6—4, 8—6. Miss Arnold and Miss Bradley were idle after reaching the semifinals Wednesday.

College Baseball

Result June 19

At Soldiers Field, Boston—Yale 3, Harvard 1. (Yale won two-game series.)

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Sluggers Should Bunt

The Red Sox were waiting for their turn at fielding practice. The Tigers had just finished at the batting cage and were throwing the ball around the bases. Dom Di Maggio, Ted Williams and Sammy Hale sat watching them from the dugout steps. Ted was getting the "feel" of a new bat and kept pounding it into the resin bag. Yellow clouds of resin rose in the still afternoon air.

"You know something?" said Williams, breaking the silence. "I think I ought to bunt more in this park. Swing for distance on the road and bunt here—that'd keep them guessing."

"What's the sense of a fellow bunting when he's hitting over .400 and apt to drive any ball out of the park?" asked a newspaperman, who had joined the group.

Back on Heels

"Because it keeps the infielders back on their heels," said Di Maggio. "I've been trying to get that into my brother Joe's head for a couple of years, but he isn't interested. If a pull hitter like Joe pushed one down the third base line once in a while, the third basemen in this league wouldn't know whether they were going or coming. They wouldn't know how to play him. He'd pick up a dozen more hits a season, because he's fast enough to beat the play when the infielder is caught flat footed."

"It's funny, at that, why more long hitters don't bunt once in a while," said Hale.

"Well, I think about it some times," went on Williams. "But then the ball looks fat as it's coming up there and I can't resist the temptation to slug it."

"You've been over .400 for a month," said Di Maggio. "And you'd be a cinch to stay there all year if you'd tap one toward third or drag one at first two or three times a week I know that several of the parks on the road are made to order for left-hand hitters and just 'pie' for you. But I still think you ought to try a bunt now and then. They wouldn't be able to get set for you."

"The Babe (Ruth) used to bunt a lot," said Hale. "And he'd beat them out, too. The big guy was a whole lot faster than most people figured he was. He'd drop one to the left of the pitcher and walk down to first base. They wouldn't even be able to make a play.

"Though the Babe was a left-hander, he poked plenty of balls to left field," Hale continued. "The third baseman had to play him just as deep as they did on the other side of the infield. Why, when I was playing second base for Cleveland, I'd throw him out on balls that got past the first baseman. I was out in short right field. But he'd hit balls over this Fenway fence, too. He always had them guessing."

Hitting to Left

"Do you know why Ted is up over .400 this year?" asked Di Maggio, turning to the scribe. "Well, I'll tell you. It's because he's hitting some to left field. Last year they always played him for a pull hitter, but now they can't do that. He's dropping balls over the shortstop's head. Probably by next season he'll be bunting once in a while and they'll never get him out."

"Give me time," said Williams, grinning. "I'm young yet."

"You're a pretty good bunter yourself," Hale said to Di Maggio.

"I have to be," said Dom, "or I wouldn't be able to stay in this league."

"That's just a matter of opinion," the newspaperman assured the Red Sox center fielder.

A ball got past York, who was playing first base, and the Sox had to scatter in the dugout.

"Catch the ball!" Lou Finney shouted.

"Come on," said Williams, starting up the steps. "Let's get out of here while we're able."

Yanks to Erect Gehrig Memorial In Stadium Soon

NEW YORK (AP) — A granite monument honoring Lou Gehrig will be unveiled in Yankee Stadium July 4, on what would have been his 37th anniversary, the New York Yankees have announced.

The memorial to the great first baseman who played in 2,130 consecutive American League games over a period of 14 years and set numerous batting records will be a tribute from his teammates and will be unveiled by Manager Joe McCarthy and Catcher Bill Dickey, his roommate and closest friend.

The ceremony will take place before the first game of a doubleheader with the Washington Senators and will come on the second anniversary of the "day" given Gehrig by 61,000 New York fans.

The monument, identical to one erected to Miller Huggins in 1932, will bear this inscription:

Henry Louis Gehrig. A man, a gentleman and a great ball player, whose amazing record of 2,130 consecutive games should stand for all time.—This memorial is a tribute from the Yankee players to their beloved captain and teammate.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	459,590
1941 volume to date	60,210,002
1940 volume to date	122,254,405

Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Steels today led the stock market on a backward shift that put many leaders in arrears fractions to a point or more.

Efforts to prop the list at the opening failed to follow through. While there were a few isolated firm spots, minus signs were well in the majority near the final hour. Dealings were slow throughout, transfers being at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

Wall Street apparently could work up no particular cheer over the proposed new tax bill. The confusing war picture and spreading governmental controls also sobered many potential bidders.

Among wavering stocks were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, American Telephone, Anaconda, Westinghouse, N. Y. Central, Texas Corp., and Johns-Manville.

Attracting support were Warren Bros. preferred, Santa Fe, Curtiss-Wright and North American.

Lifted occasionally in a narrow curb were Bell Aircraft, Sunray Oil and McWilliams Dredging. Slipping tendencies were shown by Humble Oil, Glen Alden Coal and Phoenix Securities.

Rail Bonds Higher

An upward flutter in a group of secondary rail bonds stood out above a generally narrow bond market today.

By late morning the move in carrier issues had assumed considerable activity, lead by several loans of the Erie Railroad, which showed gains of 1 to 2 or more. Also active and higher were Missouri Pacific 5s and Philadelphia & Reading Coal 5s and convertible 6s. Chicago Railways 5s and Lehigh Valley Coal 6s, stamped, while less active, were sharply higher.

Warren Bros 6s gained nearly 5 points, after a rally in the stocks of the concern.

In the foreign section Japanese Government and municipal loans sagged but turnover was not large. Buenos Aires 4?s were a shade down in brisk dealings.

U. S. Governments, neglected on the big board, were quiet and steady in the outside market.

Others to join the forward march in rails, some on fair turnover as the day progressed, were Wabash 1st. 5s, Erie & Jersey 6s, Canadian Pacific 4s and Norfolk & Southern 5s of '61 "A."

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Jly Wheat					
Chicago	1.00⅞	1.00	1.00⅝	.99⅝	
Minneapolis	.97¼	.96⅜	.97	.96¼	
Kansas City	.92⅛	.91⅝	.92	.91⅝	
Winnipeg					
Sep Wheat					
Chicago	1.02½	1.01⅝	1.02⅛	1.01⅜	
Minneapolis	.98⅛	.97¾	.98¼	.97½	
Kansas City	.94	.93⅜	.94	.93¼	
Dec Wheat					
Chicago	1.04⅛	1.03½	1.04	1.03⅛	
Minneapolis	1.00⅛	.99½	1.00	.99⅛	
Kansas City	.96	.95⅜	.95⅞	.96	
Jly Corn					
Chicago	.73½	.73⅛	.73¼	.73¼	
Kansas City					
Sep Corn					
Chicago	.75¾	.75⅜	.75½	.75¼	
Jly Oats					
Chicago	.36	.35⅝	.36	.35⅝	
Minneapolis	.32	.31¾	.32	.31⅜	
Winnipeg	.38⅜	.37⅞	.38¼	.37⅞	
Rye, Chicago					
Jly old	.50½	.50¼	.50⅜	.50	
New	.56¼	.55¼	.56	.55¼	
Sep old				.52¼	.50½
New	.57¾	.56¾	.57¼	.56⅝	
Dec	.60¼	.59½	.60¼	.59½	

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	10.40	10.45	10.40	10.42	10.35
Sept.	10.60	10.67	10.57	10.62	10.52
Oct.	10.72	10.77	10.65	10.75	10.65
Dec.	10.92	10.97	10.87	10.95	10.85

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	1.42½	1.43¾	1.42	1.42⅝	1.41⅜
Oct (old)	1.33¼	1.34¾	1.32⅞	1.33⅞	1.32⅝
(new)	1.33⅜	1.34¾	1.33	1.33⅝	1.32¾
Dec.	1.34½	1.35⅞	1.34⅛	1.35¼	1.33⅞

Wool

Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8
Oct	93.1	93.1	92.9	93.0	93.1
Dec.	93.0	93.0	92.0	93.0	93.2
Grease					
July	126.0	126.0	125.0	125.3	126.5
Oct.	122.7	122.7	121.0	121.6	122.7
Dec.	120.3	120.3	119.0	119.8	120.8

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	14.62	14.62	14.43	14.54	14.65
December	14.57	14.58	14.45	14.49	14.75
June	14.55	14.57	14.47	14.54	14.59

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	11.71	11.85	11.69	11.79	11.65
September	11.80	11.95	11.80	11.91	11.76
December	11.55	11.73	11.53	11.68	.....

Crude Rubber

New Standard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	20.80	20.85	20.80	20.85	20.89
Dec.	20.75	20.90	20.75	20.90	20.85

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	7.76	7.78	7.73	7.78	7.78
Sept	7.85	7.88	7.84	7.88	7.87

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July					11.90b
b-Bid					

Black Pepper

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec	6.03	6.03	6.00	6.00	6.05

Raw Silk

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	2.98	2.98	2.98½	2.98	2.98

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Nov.	37.15	37.20	26.90	36.90	37.15

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Oct.	29.35	29.35	28.75	28.75	29.25

* S. s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
58	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	49	49	49	Jun19
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jun19
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	21¼	20¾	21¼	+1⅛
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	4	42⅛	42	42	— ⅜
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y19
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4	4	4	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun19
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun19
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	Jun17
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
26⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	9	22⅞	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun19
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	153¾	151	151	—3
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11	11	11	Jun14
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	13½	12⅞	13½	— ⅛
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	13	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
81¾	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	4	81	81	81	Jun19
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	9	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	17¼	16¾	16¾	Jun18
1¼	1	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	— ½
58⅞	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	58¾	58½	58½	Jun19
18⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	2	18	17⅞	18	— ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	12	44⅛	44	44	+ ½
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	4	7½	7½	7½	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	5¾	5½	5½	Jun19
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	4	37	37	37	
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	17	1⅝	1½	1½	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	6	85	84	84	—1¼
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	2	174⅜	174⅜	174⅜	— ⅛
31¾	23	Am Car & Fdy	16	30⅝	29¾	30¼	— ⅝
74¾	56	Am C & F pf (7)	11	76	75	75½	— ¼
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch & C(.80g)	7	19½	19¼	19¼	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	Jun19
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
6⅛	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
15½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	2	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¾
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1½	½	Am & For Pow	2	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	5	16½	15½	15½	— ¾
21⅝	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	22	20½	19¼	19½	—1
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun18
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	1	34	34	34	— ¾
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	— ¼
51	44⅛	Am Home (2.40)	1	46	46	46	— ⅝
17⅜	11¼	Am Ice	2	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
22½	20	Am Ice pf (1⅝e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun18
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jun16
13¼	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	4	11	11	11	Jun19
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17½	10¾	Am Locomotive	6	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅜
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	11	93	91½	93	+2
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun19
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4⅛k)	4	34	34	34	
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	3	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ¼
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	45	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
115⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	3	14	14	14	— ¼
7	4¾	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
9⅜	7⅛	Am Seating (½g)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
45¼	34	Am Sm & R 1½g	10	42¼	41⅝	42	— ⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	4	147½	147½	147½	Jun17
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	3	45¾	45	45	
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	8	24⅛	23	23⅛	—1
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	6	10½	10¼	10½	Jun17
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	1	11	11	11	+ ½
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	8	17½	17⅜	17½	Jun18
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89	89	89	Jun19
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13	13	13	Jun17
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	6	157⅛	155½	155½	—1½
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Jun18
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	2	68¼	68	68	— ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	5	148	148	148	Jun17
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jun19
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
99⅛	85	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
64¼	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	3	62¾	62¼	62½	—1
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	2	5½	5½	5½	
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	52	52	52	Jun13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	35	27⅜	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅜
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	4	14	14	14	
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun14
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun18
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	
5½	4	Armour Ill	10	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
6½	4⅞	Armour Ill p pf	9	61	60	61	
64	60	Armour Ill pf	1	64	64	64	Jun17
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (½g)	7	27½	27	27	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun18
6¾	4⅛	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	83	83	83	+1
99½	87	AssdDG2pf10¼k	2	92¾	90¼	92¾	Jun 9
35½	26	Associates (2)	2	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	14	29	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	— ¼
21¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
38¾	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	36	35½	35½	—1
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	9	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107¾	107½	107¾	Jun12
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	64	64	64	Jun19
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun11
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	28	3¼	3¼	3¼	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	2	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	5	3½	3½	3½	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	7	6	6	6	— ⅜
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jun18
9¼	7⅞	Barker Br (¼g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
7½	6½	Barnsdall (.30g)	12	9¼	9	9	— ¼
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
31¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
25¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25	25	25	Jun19
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	109½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y27
8¾	7¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	Jun16
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	14	36⅜	35⅞	35⅞	— ¾
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ¼
57	54⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun19
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	Jun18
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	6	73	72	72	—1½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122	122	122	
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun19
21¼	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (1¼g)	5	15	14⅜	15	Jun10
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	29	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	1	29	29	29	Jun18
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21	21	21	— ½
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	8	20	19¾	20	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	9	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ¼
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	4	1½	1⅜	1½	Jun18
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jun11
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jun18
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	19	19½	19	19	— ⅜
41	30⅞	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	33	33	33	+2
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jun18
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun19
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun19
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31	31	31	Jun11
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
34¼	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Jun17
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun17
53¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	52	51	52	+ ⅞
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	5	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
5¼	4⅛	Butler Br (.15g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Jun18
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	7	⅞	¾	¾	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	5	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	3	11½	11¼	11¼	Jun17
13¾	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	3	12½	12½	12½	— ½
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun10
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27	27	27	
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
63	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ¼
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ¾
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	5	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	7	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	17	16½	16½	Jun19
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ¼
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	Jun17
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	16	32½	31¾	31¾	— ¼
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Jun18
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (1½)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun16
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	3	13⅛	13	13	—1
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	6	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Jun19
3	2¼	Ches Corp	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1	1	1	Jun18
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
2⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2	2	2	
8½	3½	Chi Great W pf	4	6½	6	6	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	42	42	42	+ ½
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	Jun17
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun11
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	4	¼	¼	¼	Jun 9
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Jun10
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun17
13⅛	10¾	Chickasha (¾g)	9	13¼	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun19
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	32	59¼	58⅛	58⅜	— ⅞
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	3	2½	2½	2½	
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jun19
33¾	24⅛	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
38¾	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	2	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ½
35	28⅛	Cluett P (1¼g)	2	34⅝	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	89	88½	88½	—1½
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jun 7
14	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	3	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jun13
30¼	18½	Collins & A 2½g	2	20	20	20	
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¾
21¾	14⅞	Col Br A (.90g)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jun19
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	27	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
82½	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	75¾	75	75	Jun18
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jun18
45¼	40	Colum Carb (4)	1	78	78	78	+ ½
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	5	23⅛	23	23⅛	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Jun12
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
110	102½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	8	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	129	⅛	⅛	⅛	
64¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	18	63	61½	61½	—2½
30½	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	16	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	— ¾
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3¾	3½	3¾	Jun12
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	2	16⅛	16	16	
33	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	12	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ⅞
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	12	12	12	Jun18
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¾g)	10	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	32	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	7	99	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅞

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	107	107	107
1 3s 48-46	110.13	110.13	110.13
1 3s 55-51	112.20	112.20	112.20
5 2½s 54-52	104.23	104.23	104.23
10 2½s 58-56	111.1	111.1	111.1

Home Owners Loan

3s 52-44	106.26	106.26	106.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Alleghany cv 5s 44	88½	88½	88½
10 Alleghany cv 5s 49	75¼	74⅝	74⅝
12 Allegheny 5s 50 st	50¼	49⅞	50¼
1 Allegh Val 4s 42			
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	102 9-32	102 9-32	102 9-32
35 Am & For P5s 2030	108	108	108
11 AMIGChem 5½s 49	57¼	56¾	56¾
4 Am T&T 5½s 43	102½	102⅝	102½
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	101 2-32	101 21-32	101 21-32
13 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	108⅛	108⅜	108⅛
3 Ark&MRyB&T 5s '64	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Arm Del 4s '55	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
11 AT&SF 4s '95	106	106	106
8 AH&SF 4½s '48	109	108¾	108¾
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	104	104	104
1 A C Line cll 4s '52	76¼	76¼	76½
2 A C Line 4½s '64	69½	69½	69½
2 A C Line 5s '45	64½	64	64
2 Atl2& Dan 1st 4s '48	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	34¾	34¾	34¾
19 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	98½	98½	98½
1 B&O '95 st A	65½	65½	65½
7 B&O '95 st C	33½	33½	33½
1 B&O 2000 st D	38⅜	38½	38½
4 B&O '96 st F	33¼	33¼	33¼
8 B&O cv '60 st	33⅝	33½	33½
7 B&O 5s '48	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
9 B&O S W '50 st	63¼	63⅛	63⅛
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	43½	43½	43½
8 Bell TPa 5s'60 C	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
3 BeneHindLoan2¼s'50	132⅛	132½	132½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Boston&Me 4½s'70	105	105	105
2 Boston&Me 4s '60	29	29	29
4 Bkly Edis 3¾s'66	66½	66½	66½
1 Bkly Un Gas 4s'63	109½	109½	109½
5 Buf R&P 5s'37 st	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1 Bur C R&No5s'34	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
4 Bush Term 5s '55	6	6	6
1 CanNatRy 4½s'46	48½	48	48½
13 CanNatRy 4½s'51	98½	98½	98½
19 Can Pac 5s 44	97½	97¼	97¼
4 CanPac 4s perp	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Carriers&Gen 5s 50	60½	60	60½
12 Celanese 3s 55	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	99⅛	99	99⅛
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	96¾	96¾	96¾
16 CenPac 5s 60	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
6 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	54⅜	54⅜	54⅛
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	16¼	16	16
6 Chic&Alton 3s 49	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 CBLQ r1g 3s 71 A	14¼	14¼	14¼
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	84½	84¼	84¼
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	75¼	75¼	75¼
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49 reg	93	93	93
5 Chic&Ill inc 97	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
3 ChiGtWest1st 4s	23¼	23	23⅛
7 Chi Gt West 4s 88	34¼	34	34¼
113 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	66¼	66	66
26 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	8⅜	8	8
5 CM&StP 4¾s 89F	3¼	3¼	3¼
10 CM&StP gen 4s 89	37	37	37
35 Chi&NW r1g 5s 2037	36½	36½	36¼
20 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	16⅝	16½	16⅝
48 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	16¼	16¼	16¼
4 Chi & NW 5s 87	23¼	23¼	23¼
6 Chi Ry 5s 27	46	46	46
2 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	13	13	13
6 CRI & P ccv 4½s 60	13¼	13¼	13¼
18 CRI & P 4s 88	20⅝	20½	20⅝
3 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	20¾	20¾	20⅝
13 CRI & P r1g 4s 34	17½	17½	17½
1 CRI & P r1g 4s 34 ct	12	12	12
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	108½	108½	108½
4 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Ch & W Ind cv 5s 52	6	96	96
7 Childs Co 5s 43	93½	93½	93½
11 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	37	36⅝	36⅝
1 Cin Un Sta 3¼s 71	109	109	109
2 CCC&StL 4½s'77	109½	109½	109½
5 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	55	55	55
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	76	76	76
28 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	55¾	55¾	55¾
10 Clev Sh Line 4½s 81	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Clev Un Term 5s 73	80	80	80
1 Col F & I 5s 43	77¼	77	77
17 Col & So 4½s 80	105¼	105	105
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	22¼	21¾	22
30 Colo&So Oh El 3¼s 70	103¼	103¼	103¼
35 Coml Mack inc 69 ww	108¼	108	108¼
3 Comwith Ed 3½s 68	47⅜	46	46
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	109¼	109¼	109⅜
11 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¼	104	104
3 Con Oil cv 2¾s 51	106	105⅞	106
6 Consum Pow 3¼s 70	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	110⅜	110½	110⅜
6 Crucible Stl 3¼s'55	97	97	97
5 CubaNoRR 5½s'42 rct	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Cuba RR 7½s'46	17	17	17
2 Cuba R R 7½s'46 rct	18½	18½	18½
1 Cuba R R 5s'52	16½	16½	16½
1 Cuba RR 5s'52 rct	24	24	24
7 Dayton P&L 3s'70	22¾	22¾	22¾
29 Del & Hud r1g 4s 43	107⅝	107½	107½
2 D & R G 4½s'36	52⅞	52½	52½
68 D & R G 4s'36	14¼	13⅝	14
3 D & R G West 5s'55	14	13¾	14
5 D & R G W 5s'55 Asd	2½	2¾	2¾
30 D & R G West 5s'78	14	13¾	13¾
2 Det Ed 4s'65	14¼	13¾	14
13 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜
1 Erie r1g 5s'67	106½	106½	106¾
80 Erie r1g 5s'75	29⅛	28¾	29
30 Erie 1st 4s'90	29¼	28½	28½
21 Erie gen lien 4s'96	94¾	93	94¾
4 Erie cv 4s'53 A	59¾	58⅞	59
3 Erie cv 4s'53 B	53¾	53¾	53¾
31 Erie & Jer 6s'55	53¾	53¾	53¾
6 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	98½	97	98⅛
69 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	107	106⅞	106⅞
6 Gt Nor 5s'73	92¾	92⅛	92¾
11 Gt Nor 4s'45 G	99¾	99¼	99¼
6 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	100⅛	100½	100½
2 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	97½	97½	97½
4 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	82	82	82
1 Gulf St Util 3½s'69	46½	46½	46½
1 Hocking V 4½s'58	110	110	110
2 Hoe&Co 1st mtg'44	130¾	130¾	130¾
6 Houst Oil Tex 4½s'54	94¼	94¼	94¼
8 Houston Coal 5s '63A	103	102⅝	103
14 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	38⅞	38½	38½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	45	44¾	44¾
31 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s'81	107⅛	107	107⅛
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	103¼	103	103⅜
15 Ill Cen r1g 4s '55	45¾	45¾	45¾
11 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	46	45¾	45¾

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	122.09	27.96	17.82
Net change	—.39	—.11	—.22
Previous close	123.48	28.07	18.04
1941 high	133.89	29.75	20.65
1941 low	118.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Ill Cen 5s '55	52⅝	52½	52½
5 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	49⅞	49½	49½
26 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	45⅛	45	45⅛
11 Inland Stl 3s '61	105¾	105½	105¾
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	99	99	99
4 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	74	74	74
10 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	39	38½	38½
10 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	86	86	86
3 Int Pap 6s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Int T&T 4½s '52	43⅞	43¼	43¼
22 Int T&T 5s '55	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝
3 Jones&Lau St 3¼s'61	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5 KC South 4s '50	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
3 KC Term 4s '60	108⅜	108¼	108¼
7 Lac Gas 5½s'53	67½	67	67¼
4 Lac Gas 5½s'60D	67	67	67
1 Lac.Gas 5s '42	97	97	97
1 Leh&NY 4s 45	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	70¾	70¾	70¾
6 Leh Val Col 6s 43 st	100	100	100
13 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30½	30⅜	30½
1 Long Isl r1g 4s 49	28½	27⅝	27⅝
1 Long Isl r1g 4s 49 st	96½	96½	96½
5 Lorillard Co 7s 44	119	119	119
3 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	124¼	124¼	124¼
1 Lou&N 5s 2003B	87⅞	87¼	87⅞
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	103½	103½	103½
1 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	97¼	97⅛	97⅛
1 Louis&N 3¾s 1003	93¾	93⅝	93¾
17 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	114¼	114¼	114⅜
1 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	106¾	106½	106⅞
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	111¾	111¾	111¾
20 M-W-Tex 5s '62 A	29	28¾	28¾
8 M-K-T 4½s'62 B	25¾	25¾	25¾
27 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	37	37	37
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 F	24½	24¼	24¼
111 Mo Pac 5s '65 F	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 Pct	24	23⅝	23⅝
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	23½	23½	23½
18 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	23¾	23¾	23¾
20 Mo Pac 5s '31 I	23¾	23¾	23¾
20 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s '65	111½	111½	111½
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	74	74	74
5 Mor & Essex 3½s 55	40¼	40⅛	40⅛
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36	36	36
1 Nat Dairy 2¾s'66	40	40	40
1 Nat Distill 3¼s'49	104¾	104½	104¾
3 Natl Steel 3s '65	103¾	103½	103¾
1 N Y Supply 5s '54	105	105	105
1 N Y Pu Sv 5s '52A	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 N O Pub Sv 6s '55B	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 N Orl Term 4s '53	106	106	106
1 NY&Greenwd LS 6s'46	72½	72½	72½
2 NYC r1g 5s 2013	55	55	55
3 NYC 4½s 2013 A	62⅝	61⅞	61⅞
7 NYC cv 4s '56	56¼	56⅛	56⅛
38 NYC 3¾s'46	61	60⅞	60⅞
3 NYC cv 3¼s 52	60	59¾	59¾
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	60	60	60
18 NYChcStL 4s 81	79¾	79¾	79¾
6 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
5 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	73	72⅜	73
5 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	60½	60½	60½
4 NY Connect 3½s 65	93½	93½	93½
4 NY Edis 3¼s 65	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 NY Lack & W 4s 73	109¼	109¼	109¼
15 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	53	53	53
10 NYNH&H cv 4s 40	25½	25½	25⅜
5 NYNH&H 4½s 67	41¾	41½	41½
7 NYNH&H 4s 67	24¾	24½	24½
7 NY Steam 3½s 63	57¾	57¾	57¾
1 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	107½	107½	107½
2 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	33	33	33
1 Norf Sou 5s 61A	23	22¼	23
5 Norf Sou 5s 61rgn ct	23	22¼	23
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	23	23	23
20 Nor Pac 6s 2047	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	65¾	65½	65½
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	57	57	57
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	51¾	51¾	51¾
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	75	75	75
11 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	43½	43	43
13 Ohio Ed 4s 65	110½	110½	110½
21 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	106¾	106¾
3 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	82	82	82
13 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	104½	104½	104½
5 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111⅝	110⅞	111⅛
5 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	112½	112½	112½
1 Panhandle E Pd 4s 60	110¼	110	110
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	102½	102½	102½
2 Penn Co 4s 63	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Pen Ohi&Det 4½s77	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Pen P&L 4½s 74	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	109	109	109
39 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	111½	111½	111½
12 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	105½	105½	105½
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	93¾	93¼	93¼
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Pen RR 3½s 52	94¾	94⅝	94⅝
1 Pen Gl&Co nhi 6s 43	88¾	88½	88¾
2 Pere Marq 6s 56	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	77⅞	77½	77½
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	67¼	67	67
24 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	66¼	66¼	66
2 Phil Balt&Wash 4s 43	108	108	108
1 Phil Co 5s67 105 23-32	107½	107½	107½
131 PYh Read C&I cv 6s 49	105 23-32	105 23-32	105 23-32
79 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27¼	26⅞	26⅞
10 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104½	104½	104½
6 PCC & StL 4½s 70A	110¼	110¼	110½
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	104	104	104
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100	100	100
1 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82	82	82
20 Mo Pac 5s '31 I	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
20 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	104½	104½	104½
2 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s '65	82	82	82
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	74	74	74
5 Mor & Essex 3½s 55	40¼	40⅛	40⅛
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36	36	36
1 Nat Dairy 2¾s'66	40	40	40
1 Nat Distill 3¼s'49	104¾	104½	104¾
3 Natl Steel 3s '65	103¾	103½	103¾
1 N Y Supply 5s '54	105	105	105
1 N Y Pu Sv 5s '52A	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 N O Pub Sv 6s '55B	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 N Orl Term 4s '53	106	106	106
1 NY&Greenwd LS 6s'46	72½	72½	72½
2 NYC r1g 5s 2013	55	55	55
3 NYC 4½s 2013 A	62⅝	61⅞	61⅞
7 NYC cv 4s '56	56¼	56⅛	56⅛
38 NYC 3¾s'46	61	60⅞	60⅞
3 NYC cv 3¼s 52	60	59¾	59¾
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	60	60	60
18 NYChcStL 4s 81	79¾	79¾	79¾
6 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
5 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	73	72⅜	73
5 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	60½	60½	60½
4 NY Connect 3½s 65	93½	93½	93½
4 NY Edis 3¼s 65	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 NY Lack & W 4s 73	109¼	109¼	109¼
15 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	53	53	53
10 NYNH&H cv 4s 40	25½	25½	25⅜
5 NYNH&H 4½s 67	41¾	41½	41½
7 NYNH&H 4s 67	24¾	24½	24½
7 NY Steam 3½s 63	57¾	57¾	57¾
1 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	107½	107½	107½
2 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	33	33	33
1 Norf Sou 5s 61A	23	22¼	23
5 Norf Sou 5s 61rgn ct	23	22¼	23
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	23	23	23
20 Nor Pac 6s 2047	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	65¾	65½	65½
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	57	57	57
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	51¾	51¾	51¾
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	75	75	75
11 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	43½	43	43
13 Ohio Ed 4s 65	110½	110½	110½
21 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	106¾	106¾
3 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	82	82	82
13 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	104½	104½	104½
5 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111⅝	110⅞	111⅛
5 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	112½	112½	112½
1 Panhandle E Pd 4s 60	110¼	110	110
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	102½	102½	102½
2 Penn Co 4s 63	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Pen Ohi&Det 4½s77	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Pen P&L 4½s 74	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	109	109	109
39 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	111½	111½	111½
12 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	105½	105½	105½
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	93¾	93¼	93¼
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Pen RR 3½s 52	94¾	94⅝	94⅝
1 Pen Gl&Co nhi 6s 43	88¾	88½	88¾
2 Pere Marq 6s 56	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	77⅞	77½	77½
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	67¼	67	67
24 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	66¼	66¼	66
2 Phil Balt&Wash 4s 43	108	108	108
1 Phil Co 5s67 105 23-32	107½	107½	107½
131 PYh Read C&I cv 6s 49	105 23-32	105 23-32	105 23-32
79 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27¼	26⅞	26⅞
10 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104½	104½	104½
6 PCC & StL 4½s 70A	110¼	110¼	110½
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	104	104	104
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100	100	100
1 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82	82	82
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 Readg 4½s 97A	104½	104½	104½
1 Readg 4½s 97B	82	82	82
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	81½	81½	81½
1 Rem Rand 4¼s'56ww	66½	66½	66½
3 Republic Steel 4½s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104	104	104
19 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Roch G&E 3¼s 69	42½	42¼	42½
8 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	13¼	13¼	13¼
27 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	35	34⅞	35
48 StLPub Svc 5s 59	81¾	81⅜	81⅜
1 St LSF 4½s 78	13⅛	13	13
1 St LSF 4s 50A ct	11	11	11

Foreign Bonds

1 Agr M Bk Col 6s 47	26	26	26
1 Agr M Bk Col 6s 48	25½	25½	25½
11 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	61	60¾	60¾
2 Belgium 6½s 49	61	61	61
2 Belgiuf 6s 55	90	90	90
3 Brazil 8s 41	90	88	89
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	20½	20¾	20½
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16¾	16¾	16¾
3 BrazilCRyEl 7s 52	18¼	18¼	18¼
55 BuenA 4¾s 77	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Canada 5s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Canada 4s 60	97½	97½	97½
2 Canada 3½s 61	88¾	88¾	88¾
7 Canada 3s 68	85⅝	85½	85⅝
10 Canada 2¼s 44	32½	32	32
10 Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57asd	96½	96½	96½
5 ChileMtgBk6s 61 asd	113¾	113¾	113¾
4 ChileMtgBk 6s 62 asd	11	11	11
2 Chile 7s 42	12	12	12
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	13½	13½	13½
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan	12	12	12
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
14 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Chile 6s '61 asd	12	12	12
1 Chile 6s '62 asd	12	12	12
2 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	12	12	12
2 Copenhag 4½s '53	36½	36½	36½
1 Costa Rica 7s'51	23	22½	23
1 Denmark 6s '42	16	16	16
7 GerGovt 5½s'50 unst	52	50½	52
7 Ger Govt 7s '49	5	5	5
1 GtConElPJan 7s '44	9	8¾	9
4 Japan 6½s 54	71¾	71¾	71¾
14 Japan 5½s 65	65½	65½	65½
15 Medellin Mun 6½s54	65½	65½	65½
1 Mex 4s 04 asd 5%	27	27	27
19 Mex Irr 4½s 43	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Oriet Dev 6s 53	41	41	41
11 Orient Dev 5½s 58	40¾	40½	40½
1 Panama 3½s B 67	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Paulista Ry 7s 42	75	75	75
5 Pernambuco 7s 47	77½	77½	77½
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	7	7	7
39 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Queensld 7s 41	96½	96½	96½
1 Queensld 6s 47	67¾	67¼	67¾
3 Rio de Jan 8s 46	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	77½	77½	77½
5 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	12½	12½	12½
11 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
11 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Rome 6½s 52	10⅜	10¼	10¼
1 Sao Paul Cty 6½s 57	19¾	19¾	19¾
3 Sao Paul 8s 50	11½	11½	11½
1 Sao Paulo 8s 52	18½	18½	18½
14 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	33	33	33
29 Shinyetsu E 6½s 52	58½	57½	58
7 Tokyo City 5½s 61	43	42¾	43
10 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	43½	43	43
10 Urug a/ 3¾s 4s 4½s 79	43	43	43
2 Urug 4½s 4½s 78	44½	44½	46½
7 Yokohama 6s 61	49½	49½	49½

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today 3,9941,000; previous day 5,096,600; week ago 5,593,900; year ago 4,304,100; two years ago 5,281,650; Jan. 1 to date 1,034,338,125; year ago 819,619,050; two years ago 807,324,700.

Brokers' Loans Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $340,000,000. The week ended June 18 and the total represented a decrease of $7,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $294,000,000.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7½	8½
American Hardware Co	20	22½
American Manufacturing	21	24
American Manufac 5% pf	80	83
American Viscose	24	25½
American Viscose pf	100½	111½
American Wringer Co	5¼	7¼
†Amoskeag Company	20	25
†Amoskeag Company pf	72	76
Appleton

Commerce and Finance

New Surtax Rates Reach Host of Taxpayers Hitherto Exempt

Business and Industry

Big Changes In U. S. Living Standard Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—During the present emergency consumer buying habits will undergo drastic changes that may have far-reaching effects on living standards and that may continue after the war according to A. W. Zelomek, economist for the International Statistical Bureau and Fairchild Publications, who addressed the Pennsylvania Retailers' Association here. Mr. Zelomek emphasized the fact that one of the retailers' main problems was to adjust his operations to these changes.

"Buying patterns are determined not only by the level of income but the supply of merchandise available. With income rising to new high levels, and especially with the cost of living still advancing only slowly, demand for durable goods items such as automobiles, refrigerators, radios, furniture, etc., would normally continue to expand at a rapid rate.

Supplies Uncertain

"The difficulty at the moment, however, is that supplies of many of these items will soon be curtailed as raw materials, skilled labor and plant capacity is diverted to defense productoin. It retailers are to maintain their position during this period they must help in diverting excess purchasing power from items that cannot be obtained to the many non-durable items of which the supply will be ample.

"The national emergency has raised other questions that are equally important to distributors," Mr. Zelomek pointed out. "These involve the question of inflation, the question of growing Government controls, and the question of the manner in which supplies will be affected not only by priorities, but by labor, power and transportation shortages.

"Although further increases in the general wholesale price level are likely there is still ground for hope that runaway inflation will be prevented.

"Apart from the application of priorities and price fixing to many commodities, retailers will also be affected by Government action of a different sort. One example is the discouragement of instalment sales, which may be expected to increase. Another example is the ever widening interpretation of interstate commerce and the influence of rulings by such agencies as the National Labor Relations Board, the Federal Trade Commission, etc."

Slow to Accept Facts

Mr. Zelomek suggested that "retailers have been somewhat slower than other business men in accepting the realities of the present situation. Commitments and inventories were at exceedingly low levels in August, 1939, and were allowed to run down again during the summer of 1940.

"Wholesale activity and price trends in wholesale markets have been exaggerated by the fact that many retailers were inadequately supplied and had to come in and buy heavily within a short period of time. These tendencies represent a failure to realize that most wholesale markets will be sellers' markets for the duration of the national emergency, and that the national emergency will probably last for years rather than months."

5 Months' Rubber Use in Excess Of Entire 1932 Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rubber Manufacturers Association reported that domestic consumption of crude rubber in the first five months of this year exceeded consumption for the entire year 1932.

A leader among raw materials vital to national defense, crude rubber was brought into the country in substantially larger volume in May but consumption for the month also showed a big jump over the same period last year.

May use was estimated by the association at 71,187 long tons against 71,374 in the preceding month and 54,513 in May, 1940. For the five months consumption was 340,266 tons against 269,467 in the 1940 period. The rubber industry used 332,000 tons in the full year of 1932.

The association estimated gross imports reached a new high in May at 106,159 tons, a rise of 67 per cent over April's 63,305 tons and 106 per cent over the imports of 51,571 tons reported for May, 1940. The previous monthly high for imports was 98,366 tons in December, 1940.

Total domestic stocks, including Government reserves, at the end of May, were 364,107 tons, highest since July, 1934, and compared with 329,767 in April and 148,881 a year ago. Amount afloat was 147,459 tons.

Week's Gold Imports Lowest in Recent Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports totaled $4,838,603 in the week ended June 11—one of the smallest weekly totals in recent years.

In the preceding week, the total was $6,254,395, the Commerce Department said.

Principal shipment was $4,031,041 from Canada.

Silver imports also were unusually low at $650,035. Mexico sent $389,027 and Canada $38,708.

Exports were $6,054 of gold and $8,148 of silver.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the federal reserve banks declined $3,861,066 to $1,815,786,070.

New and Old Tax Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—Following are comparisons of the taxes paid by certain groups of persons (on earned income) under the present law with those they would pay under the new rates:

Net Income (before personal exemptions)	Present	New Rate
Single Persons With No Dependents		
$1,000	$4.40	$15.40
2,500	63.80	159.50
5,000	171.60	473.00
10,000	686.40	1,469.60
25,000	4,252.60	7,073.00
50,000	14,709.20	20,715.00
100,000	44,268.40	54,168.40
Married Persons With No Dependents		
$2,500	$11.00	$38.50
5,000	110.00	308.00
10,000	528.00	1,166.00
25,000	3,843.40	6,505.40
50,000	14,128.40	20,002.40
100,000	43,476.40	53,310.40
Married Persons With Two Dependents		
$3,000	Nothing	$11.00
5,000	74.80	202.40
10,000	440.00	998.80
25,000	3,570.60	6,127.00
50,000	13,741.20	19,527.20
100,000	42,948.40	52,738.40

REA Movable Equipment May Be Used To Help Alleviate Shortage of Power

NASHVILLE (AP)—A proposal that the Rural Electrification administration 'use movable diesel generating equipment to help alleviate a power shortage in areas served by the Tennessee Valley Authority was made here after a conference between REA and TVA officials.

The proposal came from C. O. Falkenwald, chief of REA's application and loan division. In a statement issued after he had conferred with J. A. Krug, chief TVA power engineer, Mr. Falkenwald said he and Mr. Krug had agreed to submit to REA headquarters in Washington a plan whereby REA would make available some 50,000 kilowatts through diesel equipment during the national emergency.

Mr. Falkenwald was here for conferences with representatives of state REA agencies, and Mr. Krug came to discuss methods of voluntary power conservation with officials of Tennessee's major cities.

The REA official made his proposal after Mr. Krug had expressed surprise at an earlier statement by Mr. Falkenwald that the REA was prepared to finance construction of two steam generating plants in Tennessee to help relieve the power shortage.

Mr. Falkenwald declared that two units of diesel equipment could furnish the 50,000 kilowatts suggested, and that REA has enough such units to supply between 100,000 and 200,000 kilowatts.

April Urban Home Financing Expands 17 P. C. Over '40

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of April urban financing showed a 17 per cent increase compared with April a year ago, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

The gain during the first four months of this year over the same months of last year was identical, 17 per cent.

There were 139,525 home mortgages amounting to $398,305,000 recorded in all non-farm areas by all types of mortgage lenders in April. In April last year there were 124,721 mortgages valued at $340,333,000. During the first four months of this year, home mortgages numbered 480,552 and amounted to $1,351,688,000 as compared with 427,025 mortgages amounting to $1,159,064,000 in the same period last year.

Savings and loan associations, the largest group of home mortgage lenders in the Nation, again accounted for about one-third of the home financing in April.

By all types of lenders, the mortgage recordings up to $20,000 each in value in April, 1941, were as follows:

	Number	Amount
Savings and loan associations	48,266	$129,348,000
Insurance companies	6,583	32,313,000
Banks and trust companies	30,065	98,076,000
Mutual savings banks	4,512	16,888,000
Individuals	33,794	65,708,000
Other mortgages	16,305	55,972,000
Totals	139,525	398,305,000

Chain Store Sales Up 5 to 46 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Sales of chain store companies in May showed an increase of 22 per cent over the corresponding month last year, according to statistics compiled by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike. Dollar sales of individual companies together with percentage changes from a year ago are shown in the following table:

	Dollar Sales May, 1941	P.C. Inc'se May	P.C. Inc'se Five Mos
Bond Stores Inc	$4,059,833	55.6	46.1
Western Auto Sup Co	6,428,000	43.7	32.8
Jewel Tea Co	*2,947,707	*34.6	*31.4
Rose's 5, 10 & 25c St	596,808	33.6	24.6
Interstate Dept Strs	2,778,162	32.9	‡26.0
Montgomery Ward	60,519,761	31.8	‡22.2
Edison Bros Stores	3,380,491	30.9	25.9
Sears Roebuck & Co	84,839,135	28.6	‡29.4
Sterchi Bros Stores	844,771	27.6	28.9
J C Penney Co	29,383,174	24.5	17.6
Neisner Brothers Inc	2,309,171	23.7	10.2
G C Murphy Co	5,301,576	23.3	17.1
McLellan Stores Co	2,328,814	22.6	‡16.7
Lincoln Stores Inc	665,529	22.5	‡21.6
Lane Bryant Inc	1,586,665	22.3	16.8
Colonial Stores Inc	*4,346,631	*21.7	*19.9
Cons Retail Stores	970,727	21.6	13.7
Melville Shoe Corp	4,756,042	21.2	16.6
W T Grant Co	10,602,671	20.6	15.6
Peoples Drug Stores	2,241,009	19.5	14.0
Lerner Stores Corp	4,256,014	19.0	*12.1
J J Newberry Co	5,165,750	19.0	15.8
M H Fishman Co Inc	463,356	17.3	15.8
McCrory Stores Corp	4,100,827	16.9	10.8
S. H. Kress & Co	7,958,326	16.4	13.8
H L Green Co Inc	4,315,183	15.0	†10.5
S S Kresge Co	14,381,383	14.2	9.5
F W Woolworth Co	29,777,737	14.2	9.4
Walgreen Co	6,842,959	14.2	10.1
Schiff Company	1,756,752	12.4	11.6
Union Prem Food St	*2,567,175	*12.3	*9.4
National Tea Co	*5,241,877	*11.8	*7.4
Safeway Stores Inc	*34,681,966	*11.2	*9.7
Kroger Groc & Bak	*23,243,359	*10.3	*11.0
Spiegel Inc	4,808,542	9.6	§1.7
Crown Drug Co	747,559	5.6	§3.1

*Nearest comparable period; company does not report by months. †Four months. ‡Eight months. §Decrease.

Says Trucks Must Fill Gap in Transportation

READING, Pa., June 20 (AP)—Rep. James P. McGrannery (D), of Pennsylvania, member of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, says railroads do not have facilities or the equipment to carry the tremendous defense load and that the trucking industry soon will be asked to fill in the gap.

Addressing the Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association last night, the Philadelphia Congressman declared:

"Our national defense is no longer a question of production. the assembly lines are rolling. It is the transportation shortage that is vital at this time."

Mr. McGrannery said the shortage of railroad cars to transport defense production of factories was present now, adding "if the railroads fail, and I am sure they will fail, the trucking industry will be called upon to bear a much larger share of the load."

Kemmerer Opposes President's Power To Revalue Dollar

WASHINGTON (AP) — Opposing continuation of President Roosevelt's emergency monetary powers, Edwin Walter Kemmerer, Princeton University professor, said that authority to revalue the dollar "is not the kind of power that should be placed solely in the hands of one man."

The statement was prepared for the Senate banking committee regarding House-approved legislation to continue for two years the President's authority to cut the gold content of the dollar as much as an additional 9 cents and to maintain the $2,000,000,000 currency stabilization fund.

Mr. Kemmerer declared that continual depreciation of the dollar "would mean monetary chaos, both national and international."

"Such a tremendous power, I submit, should only be exercised . . . by Congress and the President combined, through due legislative process and after full public hearing," he said.

New Freight Cars Ordered Set Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Class I railroads on June 1, 1941, had 65,047 new freight cars on order, the largest number on order at any one time since 1924, according to the Association of American Railroads.

On the same day last year there were 15,039 new freight cars on order. New freight cars for which orders had been placed on June 1 this year included 39,738 box, 22,264 coal, 1,349 flat, 1,220 refrigerator and 476 miscellaneous cars.

Class I railroads on June 1, 1941, had 517 new locomotives on order, of which 231 were steam and 286 electric and Diesel. New locomotives on order on June 1 last year, totaled 129, of which 88 were steam and 41 electric and Diesel.

New freight cars put in service in the first five months this year totaled 29,648 compared with 32,881 in the same period last year.

New locomotives put in service in the first five months this year totaled 218, of which 53 were steam and 165 were electric and Diesel. In the same period last year, 37 new steam and 114 electric and Diesel locomotives, a total of 151, were installed in service.

April Auto Registrations Break Previous Records

DETROIT, June 17 (AP) — R. L. Polk & Company reported today that new passenger car registrations during April this year totaled 489,074 units surpassing the previous high month of April, 1929, by 7,399 cars. New truck registrations totaled 70,269, up 2,390 units over the previous high month of April, 1937.

A compilation for the first four months of this year show new passenger registrations totaled 1,508,777 compared to 1,314,827 in the like period of 1929.

Truck registrations for the first four months this year total 255,679 units, an increase of 17.5 per cent over the previous best first four months for trucks which was in 1937.

Taxes Facing Individuals Seen Doubled

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Major provisions of the stiffest tax bill in the Nation's history, more than doubling the amount to be collected from millions of individual taxpayers and assessing corporations about $1,255,000,000 more than at present, has won tentative approval from the House Ways and Means Committee.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D-N. C.) announced late yesterday the committee had voted to recommend a graduated system of individual income surtaxes starting at five per cent on the first dollar of taxable income and rising to 75 per cent, the present maximum, on incomes over $5,000,000.

Surtaxes of five per cent would be imposed on corporation net incomes up to $25,000 and six per cent on those above that figure.

In addition, corporations would be required to revise their method of computing excess profits in a manner that would sharply increase the amount of their surtaxes. They would not be allowed to deduct regular income taxes and surtaxes in computing their excess profits but would be allowed to deduct the excess profits taxes in figuring regular taxes. This is just the reverse of the present system and committee members said the change would produce an estimated $1,118,000,000 additional.

Special Excess Profits Levy

In an effort to reach the incomes of some corporations which have substantial defense contracts but which would escape the regular excess profits tax under the proposed system, the committee tentatively endorsed a special excess profits levy of 10 per cent which would be computed according to a special formula recommended by the Treasury department. It was estimated that it would produce approximately $65,000,000 annually.

The committee-approved individual income surtaxes are lower than those proposed by the Treasury. The latter suggested a levy starting at 11 per cent on the first dollar of taxable income.

No change was made by the committee in the existing normal income tax rate of 4 per cent, or in the personal exemptions of $2,000 for married persons, plus $400 for each dependent, and of $800 for single persons.

The present 10 per cent "supertax" also would apply to the surtaxes. Thus a taxpayer would figure his surtax by the rate prescribed in his income tax bracket, then add 10 per cent.

This would make the lowest effective surtax rate 5.5 per cent. It would apply to income in excess of personal exemptions and without any deduction for earned income.

In addition, the taxpayer would have to pay the existing normal income tax, unchanged from present law.

In effect, the surtax reaches down to tap the incomes of some individuals now exempt from normal income taxes. For instance, a married man with two children and $3,000 income now pays no taxes since he is allowed $2,800 as personal exemption and deductions for dependents, and can deduct $300 (10 per cent of his salary) as earned income credit.

Joint Returns Add to Total

In figuring the surtaxes, however, he would have only the $2,800 exemption and would have to pay $11 tax.

The committee estimated that the proposed individual and corporation taxes would produce a total of $2,480,900,000 more than at present. It is proposed to collect from inheritance, gift and excise taxes the remainder of the desired goal of $3,500,000,000 in new revenue.

Action on the latter three groups of taxes was deferred at least until next week and Mr. Doughton declined to hazard a guess as to when it would be completed.

Asserting the present income taxes were estimated to produce a total of $2,233,300,000, the committee said the new rates would produce about $1,055,700,000 additional. By requiring that all married couples must file joint tax returns, the committee estimated that an additional $304,600,000 would be produced, chiefly in so-called community property states where husbands and wives are able to pay lower taxes by filing separate returns.

Corporation taxes would be further stiffened by provisions for increasing all excess profits tax rates by 10 percentage points and by allowing corporations an invested capital credit of eight per cent on the first $5,000,000—the same as at present— and of seven per cent on any excess.

This would mean that the excess profits tax rate would start at 35 per cent, instead of the present 25 per cent and rise to 60 per cent instead of 50.

Surtax Rates Up to 75 P. C.

Some committee members said the special 10 per cent excess profits levy was recommended by the Treasury as an "anti-war-millionaire" measure aimed at preventing repetition of the World War criticism that munitions contracts produced too many millionaires.

The 5 per cent surtax would apply to the first $2,000 of net income in excess of personal exemptions. Additional income up to $4,000 would be subject to an 8 per cent surtax. From $4,000 to $6,000, an 11 per cent surtax would apply.

On each $2,000 above $6,000 a tax three percentage points higher than the previous one would be levied until the rate was 36 per cent on that part of taxable income in excess of $20,000 and below $22,000.

From $22,000 to $26,000 the rate would be 39 per cent, and from $26,000 to $32,000 it would be 42 per cent. A series of $6,000 brackets would continue until the tax was 50 per cent on income in excess of $44,000 and below $50,000.

Income from $50,000 to $60,000 would be subject to a 53 per cent tax. From $60,000 the tax would rise two percentage points by $10,000 brackets until it was 61 per cent on income between $90,000 and $100,000.

A series of one percentage point increases by $50,000 steps would take the tax to 64 per cent on income between $200,000 and $250,000.

From $250,000 to $300,000 the tax would be 66 per cent; then 68 per cent up to $400,000; 70 per cent up to $500,000; 71 per cent up to $750,000; 72 per cent up to $1,000,000; 73 per cent up to $2,000,000; 74 per cent up to $5,000,000, and 75 per cent over $5,000,000.

New Assembly Plant for Defense Engines

New assembly and test plant for the Sterling Engine Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., which was started in late March, will be completed in September, approximately half the time ordinarily required for such construction. The $500,000 unit is being built under Federal Defense Plant Corp. contract with option to Sterling to buy. Facilities, including 10 testing stands, will be devoted to production of Sterling Admiral engines for the motor torpedo boats being built for the United States and British navies. New offices for the company have been opened in Washington. Edwin R. Hazen, a power engineer, has been named Washington manager. The Capital branch will facilitate government contacts in connection with Sterling's rapidly expanding production for national defense.

Treasury to Sell $300,000,000 New Securities for Cash

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced the Treasury would sell next week on behalf of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation $300,000,000 of new securities for cash.

An additional $211,000,000 of RFC securities will be issued to refund some old RFC securities coming due for payment July 20.

Terms of the financing will be announced later.

Mr. Morgenthau gave no reason for the financing but the RFC has approximately $2,700,000,000 of defense commitments. It borrowed $600,000,000 just a month ago.

The Treasury Secretary also told reporters that Federal Reserve officials were meeting with Daniel W. Bell, Treasury Undersecretary, to try to work out a plan of installment pre-paying Federal taxes. Mr. Morgenthau said previously that some sort of stamp or security probably would be sold by the Treasury so that taxpayers could buy them in monthly lots and thus save up money for their tax payments.

FRB Data Reveal Industry Index Up 9 Points in May

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said the upswing in defense activity resulting from settlement of coal and automobile strikes boosted the index of the nation's industrial production from 140 in April to 149 in May.

The board added that further increases were shown in the first half of June.

An earlier publication of the board had predicted the May figure at 148. The index figures represent percentages of the 1935-39 average. In May of last year, the index was a 115.

Recalling that the index dropped from a 143 in March to a 140 in April, the board commented, "the decline in April had reflected mainly reduced output of bituminous coal and automobiles occasioned by shutdowns accompanying industrial disputes."

Output of steel and other metals continued near maximum capacity. Textile output gained, and production of manufactured food products was larger. In the chemical and shoe industry activity was maintained at high levels, contrary to usual declines at this season.

Gains were reported in petroleum and anthracite coal production.

Meat Institute Denies Charges In Trust Suit

CHICAGO (AP)—The American Meat Institute, one of 12 defendants in a federal anti-trust case, denied that it or its members "at any time ever under any circumstances suppressed competitive trading in sheep and lambs on the Chicago livestock market."

The Institute, Armour and Company, Swift and Company, and eight other organizations and men were charged by a federal grand jury with conspiracy to fix prices of sheep sold here. The indictment was the second returned in four days in the Chicago phase of the Government's nationwide drive to lower the cost of food.

Individual Denials

Individual denials also were made by spokesmen for Armour and Swift. The Institute is a national association of meat packers.

Prosecutor Daniel Britt said more than 90 per cent of the sheep sold here were purchased by the packers under indictment.

Mr. Britt said the defendants "arbitrarily depressed, controlled and fixed" noncompetitive prices for sheep here, "thereby depriving sheep producers in Texas, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, Montana, Kentucky, Minnesota and other states of the benefits of a competitive market."

Defendants Listed

The indictment, the second returned in the last four days in the Chicago phase of the Justice Department's nationwide inquiry aimed at lowering the cost of food, named these defendants:

Armour & Co.; Swift & Co.; the American Meat Institute, a national association of meat packers; Thomas E. Wilson, Chairman of the board of Wilson & Co.; Charles R. Hood, Vice-President of Wilson & Co.; John Holmes, President of Swift & Co.; Paul C. Smith, Vice-President of Swift & Co.; William F. Monia and Walter A. Netsch, sheep buyers for Armour & Co.; L. Aubrey Williams, listed as an order buyer for eastern packers; and the sheep section of the Chicago subcommittee of the Joint Marketing Improvement Committee, an organization of buyers and sellers.

The grand jury listed 17 alleged co-conspirators, who had testified before it, but did not indict them. All are Chicago buyers and commission men except Homer R. Davison, Vice-President of the American Meat Institute.

Hundreds of Firms Reported Having Employee Defense Bond Buying Plans

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau said today, "Hundreds of companies, many of them nationally known, have now told us that they have adopted salary allotment plans for the purchase (by their employees) of defense savings bonds."

He emphasized that in each case installation of pay roll deductions was upon the initiative of employees, particularly of unions in plants which are unionized, and means "thousands of working people are starting the systematic, regular buying of stamps and bonds out of earnings and doing it of their own free will."

He said some of the first and better known companies having such plans include:

American Telephone and Telegraph, Armour and Company, Boeing Aircraft, Bowery Savings Bank of New York, General Time Instruments, International Harvester, Kraft Cheese, Seth Thomas Clock, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Sunoco Products, U. S. Steel, U. S. Rubber, Metropolitan Life Insurance, New York Life Insurance, Lincoln National Life Insurance, Jefferson Standard Life Insurance, Great American Life Insurance, Liberty Life Insurance, Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, Boston and Maine Railroad, Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Seaboard Railway and Texas and Pacific Railway.

Earnings Reported By Corporations

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports during the week showing profits per common share included:

	1941	1940
April 30 quarter:		
Am Power & Light	.27	.40
Truax-Traer Coal	.92	*.52
W Va Pulp & Paper	1.92	†.99
Year ended March 29:		
Duquesne Light	4.07	$4.22
First National Stores	3.06	3.34
12 weeks ended April 5:		
R-K-O	.16	.12
4 months ended April 30:		
Atlantic Coast Line	4.96	.35
Western Union	2.04	.43

*Year ended April 30. †Six months ended April 30. ‡12 months ended March 31.

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More Discriminate Use of South's Pine Resources Is Urged

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The Southern Chemurgic Conference was told in meeting here that unless "the indiscriminate encouragement of new construction" is halted, the Nation's last potential store of raw material suitable for paper and paper board production —the pine forests of the South—soon may be depleted.

The speaker was John Traquair, Director of Research for Meade Corporation, Chillicothe, Ohio, who asserted that the United States currently imported more than two-thirds of the supply of newsprint used by its newspapers.

Approximately a million tons of newsprint a year are manufactured in this country, Mr. Traquair said, and more than 2,500,000 tons are imported annually from Canada. Small supplies from European countries have been cut off because of the war.

The Nation's forests have been depleted to such an extent, the speaker asserted, that "we do not have the raw material to manufacture this additional 2,500,000 tons of newsprint."

"Some small part of this can and is being manufactured in favored localities, but our forests would not stand the strain of the necessary raw material to produce 2,500,000 tons of newsprint for more than a few years."

Several experts have indicated that the present pulp and paper capacity of the South is equal, if not in excess of, the normal annual growth (of the paper industry), if the other uses to which southern pine is being put are taken into consideration, Mr. Traquair said.

But, he added, if "the indiscriminate encouragement of new construction continues, it may well mean the eventual wrecking of one of the great resources of the South, just as it has happened in other regions."

May Insurance Sales Best in 28 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—The Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau of Hartford, Conn., reported a total of $604,000,000 of ordinary life insurance was sold in the United States in May. This total was the highest of any month since January, 1939, when $730,000,000 was sold.

The May figure was 5 per cent above the average sales for May during the preceding five years.

Business Failures Below '40

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reported industrial and commercial failures for the week ended June 12 totaled 230 compared with 218 the previous week and 245 a year ago.

Treasury May Ask Refund On Viscose Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20 — The United States Treasury Department and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were reported today to be looking into the sale by a group of leading Wall Street banking firms of the British-owned American Viscose Corporation with a view to asking them to refund approximately $1,000,000 of their commissions and profits because of the unexpected ease with which the sale was effected.

The two Federal Government agencies are understood to have asked Morgan Stanley & Co., one of the leading underwriters, to arrange for the $1,000,000 refund to the British Treasury. The underwriting commission and profits amounted to about $7,500,000, while the British Treasury received $54,348,923 for its requisitioned interest in American Viscose. The bankers sold the company to the American investing public for a total of $62,193,600.

American Viscose, largest American manufacturer of rayon yarn and fiber, was put up for sale last March when the British Government was using every means to raise funds for its war effort and was bought by a group of leading American bankers under the joint management of Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., and Dillon, Read & Co., who effected a recapitalization of the corporation and prepared the securities for sale.

Leading Treasury officials discussed the situation with members of the underwriting syndicate last week and voiced the view that since the financing deal went off so successfully, the margin of profits should be cut so the British Government could realize an additional $1,000,000. It was believed the Securities and Exchange Commission, which approved the offering prospectus, might be called into the matter.

Officials of Morgan Stanley & Co. said they had no official statement to make, when asked for comment. It was said in some quarters that when it earlier became apparent the securities could be successfully distributed three months ahead of schedule, the underwriting syndicate had voluntarily raised the percentage of proceeds to be turned over to the British by about $1,000,000.

Buys Canadian War Bonds

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP) — Total subscriptions to the 1941 victory loan now stand at $586,700,600, boosted by a $20,000,000 order from the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada which swelled Wednesday's total subscriptions to $47,927,000, national loan headquarters announced.

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It tells you what is to be had, and where to buy it, and is the cheapest way of doing this job.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Break Between U. S. and Axis Is Seen Nearing

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—Relations between the United States and Germany-Italy have come within a step of the breaking point with only the thin thread of diplomatic representation remaining, Washington opinion conceded today.

Anticipating an immediate order closing the 49 Italian Consulates in this country in retaliation for similar Italian action against the seven American consulates in Italy, officials pointed out that tension between this country and the European end of the Axis was rising rapidly and that the end was not yet in sight.

Forecasts of a formal severance of relations are based on the belief that the situation has now reached a point where diplomatic representation between this country and the Axis has little meaning. Every day the United States is intensifying its aid to Britain, thereby directly challenging the German and Italian Governments.

The past week has seen an almost unprecedented number of moves on the part of this country and of Germany-Italy directly contributing to a worsening of mutual relations.

Foremost of these is the sinking of the Robin Moor and the unyielding attitude taken by both Berlin and Washington on the affair. Although the American note of protest has not been given official statements to date indicate that it will be very strong.

Following in quick succession have been the "freezing" of all European credits here, the order closing German consulates in this country, and the subsequent order that no German citizen is to leave the United States until further notice. The United States also stopped the granting of visas to such refugees as might be forced into the Nazi service through threats against loved ones at home.

The Axis lost no time in striking back at the United States. The German Government warned that any and all American ships carrying "contraband" to the British would be sunk, while the official Italian press piped threateningly in the same vein. Although Berlin has so far refrained from "freezing" American credits in Germany, Italy did so almost immediately after the American action.

While, at this writing, the United States has not yet called for a closing of the Italian Consulates here, Italy has already taken such action against the United States, as has Germany, the latter demanding that this country close its consulates in Germany, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Serbia, Luxemburg, Occupied France, and Occupied Greece. A preliminary count showed 87 consuls and 28 persons with both consular and diplomatic standing who would be hit by the German-Italian ruling.

German Charges

In addition, the German Government detailed alleged instances of espionage and harboring spies on the part of certain American consular agents. Several of these charges were linked to cases which had already broken and received the public attention of the German secret police.

Despite its accusation that German consular agents here had engaged in improper and unwarranted actions, the United States Government has not yet given out any of the details upon which it bases its charges. The details were gathered by the Department of Justice and there is a recurring report that the Department will eventually make them public.

While the Germans accuse the American officials of working directly in behalf of the British, the German agents here are said to be implicated in propaganda and perhaps sabotage efforts.

The Italian expulsion order charged that American consular staffs had given cause for "grave criticism" by their "attitude and activity." There is an inclination here, however, to attribute the Italian action to Rome's "Me, too" attitude whenever Germany makes a move.

Attitude on Japan

Of particular interest to the United States-Axis situation is the fact that for the past month the United States has carefully avoided doing anything to antagonize Japan. In his radio message of May 27, in which he excoriated totalitarian aggression, President Roosevelt avoided mentioning Japan. The "freezing" order also missed Japan as did the American action against consular agents here.

Although the State Department is not believed to pin great hopes on any new "reasonableness" on the part of the Japanese, the past month's action is seen as aimed to encouraging any Japanese trend toward neutrality in the event that this country enters the war on Britain's side.

Consuls to Leave

ROME, June 20 (AP)—Sixteen United States consular officials and 24 clerks began preparations today to leave Italy by July 15 at the request of the Italian Government.

It was considered doubtful whether the American Express Company's offices in Italy would close. It has engaged almost exclusively in the banking business here since American tourist quit the country at the outbreak of the war and all employees of the office are Italians.

The United States consular offices are in Rome, Milan, Turin, Florence, Genoa, Venice, and Trieste.

Washington on June 16 had requested the closing of all German consulates in the United States, but Italian consulates were not affected by this action.

United States consulates at the southern Italian ports of Naples and Palermo were closed in February at the request of the Italian Government because they were in the active zone of Italy's war in Africa. Washington replied in March by requesting Italy to close consulates in Newark N. J., and Detroit.

The status of two United States officials was in doubt. They are Dilson Blake and Dana Hodgdon, both of whom rank both as consuls and secretaries in the Rome Embassy.

The Italian request was in a note delivered to the Embassy. It asked closing of the consular offices "in the Kingdom and in territories under Italian sovereignty and in those occupied by our troops."

It was understood on good authority that the note delivered to the Embassy was almost identical to a brief official communiqué issued to the press three hours later. The Embassy immediately telegraphed the note to Washington.

The Rome, Milan, and Genoa consulates have three members each. Two each are station at Turin, Florence, and Venice, and one at Trieste.

The American Express maintains offices in Rome and Florence. Its staff has been greatly reduced with the virtual disappearance of travel business after Italy entered the war.

Roosevelt Message on Robin Moor Sinking

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the sinking of the Robin Moor follows:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

I am under the necessity of bringing to the attention of the Congress the ruthless sinking by a German submarine on May 21 of an American ship, the Robin Moor, in the South Atlantic Ocean (25 degrees and 40 minutes west, 6 degrees and 10 minutes north) while the vessel was on the high seas en route to South Africa.

According to the formal depositions of survivors the vessel was sunk within 30 minutes from the time of the first warning given by the commander of the submarine to an officer of the Robin Moor.

The submarine did not display its flag, and the commander did not announce its nationality.

The Robin Moor was sunk without provision for the safety of the passengers and crew.

It was sunk despite the fact that its American nationality was admittedly known to the commander of the submarine and that its nationality was likewise clearly indicated by the flag and other markings.

The sinking of this American ship by a German submarine flagrantly violated the right of United States vessels freely to navigate the esas subject only to a belligerent right accepted under international law. This belligerent right, as is known to the German Government, does not include the right deliberately to sing a merchant vessel, leaving the passengers and crew to the mercies of the elements. On the contrary, the belligerent is required to place the passengers and crew in places of safety.

The passengers and crew of the Robin Moor were left afloat in small lifeboats from approximately two to three weeks when they were accidentally discovered and rescued by friendly vessels. This chance rescue does not lessen the brutality of casting the boats adrift in mid-ocean.

The total disregard shown for the mots elementary principles of international law and of humanity brands the sinking of the Robin Moor as the act of an international outlaw.

The Government of the United Sttaes holds Germany responsible for the outrages and indefensible sinking of the Robin Moor. Full reparation for the losses and damages suffered by American nationals will be expected from the German Government.

Our Government believes that freedom from cruelty and inhuman treatment is a natural right. It is not a grace to be given or withheld at the will o fthose temporarily in a position to exert force over defenseless people.

Policy of Intimidation

Were this incident capable of being regarded apart from a more general background, its implications might be less serious—but it must be interpreted in the light of a declared and actively pursued policy of frightfulness and intimidation which has been used by the German Reich as an instrument of international policy.

The present leaders of the German Reich have not hesitated to engage in acts of cruelty and many other forms of terror against the innocent and the helpless in other countries, apparently in the belief that methods of terrorism will lead to a state of affairs permitting the German Reich to exact acquiescence from the natiions victimized.

This Government can only assume that the Government of the German Reich hopes through the commission of such infamous acts of cruelty to helpless and inocent men, women, and children to intimidate the United States and other nations into a course of nonresistance to German plans for a universal conquest—a conquest based upon lwalessness and terror on land and piracy on the sea.

Such methods are fully in keeping with the methods of terrorism employed by the present leaders of the German Reich in the policy which they have pursued toward many other nations subsequently victimized.

U. S. Not Intimidated

The Government of the German Reich may, however, be assured that the United States will neither be intimidated nor will be acquiesce in the plans for world domination which the present leaders of Germany may have.

We are warranted in considering whether the case of the Robin Moor is not a step in a campaign against the United States analogous to campaigns against other nations. We cannot place reliance on offici;al declarations to the contrary.

Like statements, declarations, and even solemn pledges have been forthcoming in respect of many nations, commencing with the statement that the Government of the German Reich considered its territorial aspirations satisfied when it seized Austria by force. Evidence that the Government of the German Reich continues to plan further conquest and domination is convincing, and, indeed, scarcely disputed.

Viewed in the light of the circumstances the sinking of the Robin Moor becomes a disclosure of policy as well as an example of method. Heretofore, lawless acts of violence have been preludes to schemes of land conquest. This one appears to be a first step in assertion of the supreme purpose of the German Reich to seize control of the high seas, the conquest of Great Britain being an indispensable part of that seizure.

Blocking Commerce

Its general purpose would appear to be to drive American commerce from the ocean wherever such commerce was considered a disadvantage to German designs; and its specific purpose would appear to be interruption of our trade with all friendly countries.

We must take it that notice has ben served upon us that no American ship or cargo on any of the seven seas can consider itself immune from acts of piracy. Notice is served on us, in effect, that the German Reich proposes so to intimidate the United States that we would be dissauded from carrying out our chosen policy of helping Britain to survive.

In brief, we must take the sinking of the Robin Moor as a warning to the United Sttaes not to resist the Nazi movement of world conquest. It is a warning that the United States may use the high seas of the world only with Nazi consent.

Were we to yield on this we would inevitably submit to world domination at the hands of the present leaders of the German Reich.

We are not yielding and we do not propose to yield.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Need for Leadership

Continued from Page 1

tion think that perhaps they can defeat his policies after all. His own retreats have greatly increased the strength of his adversaries, while puzzling his supporters.

Up To Congress

Such tactics have notably increased the distrust of those who never liked President Roosevelt's way of doing things anyway. They suspected that once more he was trying to be "smart." They thought he was coaxing them along, and they would prefer to be asked bluntly for a decision. They believe it is imperative that Congress take the major decision, if it is to be peace or war. They want no short-cutting of the democratic processes, and they fear that President Roosevelt is apt to take such short-cuts.

The Chief Executive's evident apprehensions of isolationist sentiment doubtless increase his difficulties in Congress, too. A bold and forthright request of Congress for a decision would, from observations in the field, it seems to me, produce a maximum public support whereas the tactics of hesitation and obscurity produce a maximum of resistance.

The people above all want to know where they are going. Uncertainty is the greatest enemy. And although the President was clear and vigorous in his fireside talk as far as broad objectives were concerned, the people everywhere are asking for more concrete implementation of the policies.

Are We in War?

"Are we at war or aren't we?" was the question with which I was most frequently greeted by thoughtful leaders. I was forced to reply that in my opinion we were and we weren't—that our basic policy, set by both President and Congress was to do all necessary to bring about the defeat of Nazism, but that we were not yet committed to a shooting war.

"That's what we thought," they replied, And the isolationists among such leaders continued: "When the President and Congress tell us we are really at war, then we will offer them our support and our services 100 per cent. Until then, we resist."

Thus in these recent days from Mr. Roosevelt's press conference the day after his fireside talk at least until the closing of the German consulates and maybe longer, the President himself was the chief leader and encourager of the "keep out of shooting-war" faction. Did he plan it that way?

West Virginia Utility Gets Rural Power Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—The Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company has been awarded the Thomas W. Martin rural electrification plaque as the outstanding utility in rural electrification during 1940. The award was made in Buffalo, N. Y., at the annual Edison Electric Institute convention.

Time to Adjourn?

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Senator George W. Norris, veteran Nebraska Independent, favors a Congressional recess. "We stayed here last summer," he remarked, "and about all we did was to make fools of ourselves."

Washington Sideglances: From Red Tape to Funnies

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Government Breed: OPM publicity men who are not as much "on the inside" with the busy big industrialists whose work they publicize as they would like to be have taken to referring to themselves as "red-tape-worms."

Air-Minded Allan: The British Embassy has a high regard for American "funnies." The Marquis of Lothian read them regularly. Now, they have "astounded" Air Commodore George C. Pirie, air attaché, who gave a general description of Britain's hitherto secret airplane "radio-locator" this week to a group of newspapermen.

His small son Allan, he confessed, "wasn't at all impressed when I showed him drawings of the device. He said it was 'old stuff,' that he had read a description of the same thing in 'Wings,' one of your American comic magazines.

"He produced the magazine. Sure enough, it had a fair description of the same thing."

Plug for Ickes?: While oil men, 500 in number, were waiting for their conference with Harold L. Ickes, new Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator, to begin yesterday, a radio entertaining with music in the Department of the Interior auditorium suddenly blurted out:

"For dirty hands, use Lava Soap."

The big oil men wondered if it was a personal insult from Mr. Ickes, with whom they have had their troubles for some time.

Graduating in Glory: A unique school held its first formal Commencement exercises this week, with Speaker Sam Rayburn as chief orator.

It's the Capitol page school where Senators' and Representatives' own messengers learn while they work.

Here's how the pages' school differs from other public schools:

Classes meet from 7:15 to 9:30 a. m. for Senate pages and from 7:15 to 11 a. m. for House pages.

Report cards are signed by Senators and Representatives.

Congress provides classrooms, but pages must pay a monthly tuition fee of $15 for their instruction.

Pages study at desks used in the House of Representatives between the administrations of Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt.

Uncomfortably Close: An old-time German news correspondent in the Capital, whose DNB agency was exempt from the State Department's recent order closing Consulates and Nazi organizations, told friends:

"I felt the wind of the ax."

Warning by Welles On 'Frozen' Funds

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, warned yesterday that any attempt to evade the recent foreign fund freezing order "through persons in the other American Republics" or in other countries would bring swift counteraction by this Government. The freezing order tied up German, Italian, and other foreign funds in the United States.

The Welles warning was contained in a statement read by him to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee of which he is Chairman.

"This Government," Mr. Welles said, "is aware of the possibility that Italy and Germany may attempt to circumvent the purposes of the freezing order issued June 14, 1941, by proceeding through persons in the other American Republics and other countries not included in the order. With this possibility in mind, careful scrutiny will be given to the reports required under the order and regulations and if such activities are carried on all necessary and appropriate steps will be taken to prevent their continuance."

General Classified

SALESWOMEN WANTED

START profitable home business selling new NYLON, Pure Silk Hosiery, Lingerie; free sales outfit; commission. SILVER LADY COMPANY, 386 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 38 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 501 W. 111th (Apt. 25)—Sublet charming apartment, 3 outside rooms overlooking Cathedral grounds; artistically furnished; accommodate 4; $80.00.

N. Y. C., 200 Riverside Drive (92nd)—Unusual outside, 4½ rooms, facing Hudson; 2 bedrooms, piano. SCHRON (7-B). Sublet summer.

N. Y. C., Tudor City (Apt. 1708, 320 E. 42nd St.)—Sublet completely furnished 1-room kitchenette; cool; nice view; reasonable.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. 17 Monmouth Court, near Carlton and Beacon Sts.—Beautiful large 3 and 4-room apts. in new building. See Supt. or phone Big. 5397.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

KEW GARDENS, N. Y., 119-14 Union Turnpike;—Share my apt. with another woman; grand piano; near subway. DOROTHY WOLFE.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church; $36-$40. En. 2-1883.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, LASell 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BEAUTY SHOPS

ROBERT'S BEAUTY SALON—Specializing in Permanent Waves; $3.50 and up. 1648 Blue Hill Avenue, Mattapan, Mass. Blu. 1520.

COUNTRY BOARD

CRYSTAL LAKE LODGE, ENFIELD, N. H. Rest, recreation: $16-$18. For pamphlet write the above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Bklyn Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REST, study; beautiful surroundings, good food; 3 baths; capacity 14, over night; permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.

SUGAR HILL HOUSE, Lake Seymour, Vermont; would welcome a few guests at my attractive summer home situated on Vermont's largest inland lake, near golf course; fine tennis court (including instruction), swimming, private beach, archery, boating, fishing. Rates $18-$25 weekly. Address E. N. THOMPSON, Morgan, Vermont.

TWEED VALLEY FARM, a dairy farm in the Green Mountains, offers accommodation to a limited number of vacationists; modern conveniences; conservative rates. For information write Mrs. George Wilde, Stockbridge, Vt.

VOTER HILL FARM—Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Maine.

WEST CUMMINGTON, MASS., Deerhill House, 20 miles from Pittsfield—Quiet, for rest or study; good meals, no liquor; room and board at $14.00 a week. F. L. SHAW.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67 St., N. Y. C.—New term starting, instructions for adults and children in ballroom dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SAROUK RUG, 9 ft. x 18 ft.—First class condition; used 1 year. Tel. Wey. 2617-M, Sat. or Sun. South Weymouth, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SEBAGO LAKE, ME.—Over 400' shore front; for sale, consider renting, 2 cozy cottages, nicely furnished, improvements; exceptional view; acres of pines; bathing, salmon fishing; going west, sacrifice; photo on request. Gerard, 47 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y., or Naples, Me.

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AUTHENTIC reproductions of period furniture in solid mahogany and walnut. Pieces made to fit needlepoint. C. DODGE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO., North St., Manchester, Mass. Tel. 292-W.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN WANTED to teach auto driving on dual controlled cars for the summer months. Must be neat, courteous, and capable. Apply to Dyer's Auto School, 82 Silsbee St., Lynn, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COUNCILOR to head tennis department at girls' private camp in Maine for July and August; salary and all expenses paid. Box K-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOVERNESS—For children aged four and two; must be Christian Scientist; live in the country; references preferred. M-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSES FURNISHED

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y.—Furnished 6 rooms and bath, from July 1 to Sept. 1; near Christian Science church and beach. Tel. Rockville Centre 3137, 135 Burtis Avenue.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

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USED STEINWAY GRAND, good as new—Bargain for cash or terms. BALDWIN PIANOS, 150 Boylston Street, Boston.

PRINTING

WE SPECIALIZE in church printing, announcements, lecture invitations, also stationery for practitioners and nurses. Ask for samples. The A & A Press, 3 Summer St., Adams, Mass.

PROPOSALS

INVITATION FOR BIDS
Boston Housing Authority
U. S. H. A.-Aided Housing Project Mass. 2-1A.

The Boston Housing Authority will receive sealed Bids for the construction of the U. S. H. A.-Aided Housing Project Mass. 2-1A, located in the Charlestown District, City of Boston, Massachusetts, until Two (2) o'clock P. M. Eastern Daylight Saving Time, Friday, July 11, 1941, at the office of the Boston Housing Authority, 18 Oliver Street, Boston, Massachusetts at which time and place all Bids will be publicly opened and read aloud.

The successful Bidder will be required to furnish a satisfactory Performance and Payment Bond, as set forth in the Specifications.

Attention is called to the fact that not less than the minimum wage rates as set forth in a schedule contained in the Specification must be paid on this Project. A copy of such schedule may be obtained without cost upon application therefor at the office of the Boston Housing Authority. Attention is also called to the requirements relating to Workmen's Compensation and conditions of employment.

Contract Documents, including Drawings and Specifications, are on file at the office of the Boston Housing Authority, 18 Oliver Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Copies of the Documents may be obtained by depositing $100. in the form of a certified check, with the Boston Housing Authority, for each set of documents so obtained. The amount of the deposit will be refunded to each person who returns all the documents in good condition within 10 days after opening of Bids.

The Boston Housing Authority reserves the right to reject any or all Bids of the General Bidders and to waive any informalities in Bidding, if it be in the public interest so to do. The Boston Housing Authority also reserves the right to reject any or all Bids of the Sub-Bidders and to waive any informalities in the Bidding, if such rejection or waiver be in conformance with Chapter 480 of the Massachusetts Acts of 1939.

Cash, certified check on, or a certification of deposit issued by, a responsible bank or trust company, payable to the Boston Housing Authority, or a satisfactory Bid Bond executed by the Bidder and a surety Company, shall be submitted with each Bid as follows:

(1) By General Bidder: in the amount of $10,000.00;
(2) By Sub-Bidders listed under item 2 of the General Contractor's Bid Form in not less than 5% of the Sub-Bidder's Bid Price.

No Bid of a General Bidder shall be withdrawn for a period of thirty (30) days subsequent to the approval by the United States Housing Authority of the award of the Contract by the Boston Housing Authority, and no Bid of a Sub-Bidder shall be withdrawn for a period of thirty (30) days subsequent to the award of a Contract to the General Contractor, without the consent of the Boston Housing Authority.

BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY
Date, June 30, 1941.
By JOHN A. BREEN
Chairman

Local Classified

United States and Canada *(Continued)*

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N. Y. C., 48 West 73rd St. (Apt. 4 South)—Large light room, kitchenette; southern exposure; home environment; elevator; excellent transportation; near Park and church; $6.00.

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N. Y. C., 353 East 56th St.—Business woman will share large, cool apartment; separate rooms; $8.00. Call Sundays or evenings, Apt. C-52.

N. Y. C., 57 West 9th St.—Large, cool, comfortable, quiet room overlooking garden for business person; private house. ST. 9-7740.

N. Y. C. (Riverside), 350 W. 85th, Apt. 4-E—Charming cool studio room, semi-private bath; elevator, phone; $7.00. SU. 7-8156.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Double room with bath in private family for last 2 weeks of Berkshire Symphonic Festival. Write MRS. W. G. AHERN, 52 Brunswick Street.

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TEACHER, working with war relief, wishes part-time duties in home for summer where kindness is valued; tutoring, companionship; drives car; Christian Scientist. Write Box X-69, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Furnished 9-room, 3-bath house; June 27 to Sept. 2, $450; near station, stores. 61 Walworth Ave. Phone Scars. 1581.

WEST DENNIS, MASS.—Attractively furnished cottage, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, oil heat; large modern kitchen; 2-car garage; maid's quarters with bath; near beach, golf and boating. Call Liberty 1584 or Belmont, Mass. 2714-R.

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MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

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Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Curtain Classic of the Season
Tailored and Ruffled Curtain and Cottage Sets **89c** pr.
FOURTH FLOOR

The Home of Thoroughbred Fashions
CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL Phone 7661

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

Vacation Bound?
. . . come to ROGERS for all your needs
★
T. W. ROGERS CO.
UNION STREET

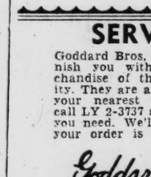
SERVICE!
Goddard Bros. is ready to furnish you with Summer Merchandise of the highest quality. They are as near to you as your nearest telephone! Just call LY 2-3737 and tell us what you need. We'll see to it that your order is filled promptly!
Goddard Bros
LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY 2-3737

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS
Kyanize Paint and Varnish Product—made in New England, by New England Labor, for New England People.
Hutchinson Hardware Co.
INC.
49-55 Munroe Street LY 2-2400
GIFTS for GRADUATES
Beautiful and Useful Gifts that the graduate will cherish
Reasonable Prices for Quality Gifts
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION CORNER BUFFUM STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AT KOTZEN'S
See Our Complete Line of
FLORENCE PRODUCTS



- DUAL OVEN RANGES
- GAS RANGES
- OIL RANGES
- OIL HEATERS
- RANGE OIL BURNERS
- EASY TERMS, OF COURSE

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 MAIN ST., MALDEN
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

NEW SUMMER DRESSES
$3.95—$5.95—$7.95
Gordon's
WOMAN'S SHOP
183 PLEASANT STREET MALDEN

frederics Inc.
Tru-curl permanent wave leaves your hair soft as silk.
Come in and try one
Wilfred Beauty Shoppe
82 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 0465-W

FOR SAFE FUR STORAGE
Call Malden 3600
Joslin's
Malden Square Malden

Summer Dresses $1.98, $2.98, $3.98
VACATION SPORTSWEAR
for Women and Children
Slack Suits at $1.19 and $1.98
JONES STORES, Inc.
116 Pleasant St., Malden
490 Main St., Melrose

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
Geo. H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS
for MOTHER'S DAY
May 11
160 Pleasant St. Malden 0500

Headquarters for
SHOE REPAIRING
and
HAT CLEANING
Men's and Women's Hats Cleaned and Blocked
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
33 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 6245

MEDFORD

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 5544 364 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleansers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

"Home of Quality and Service"
MEDFORD SQ. MEAT SHOP
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3810

PEARL HARDWARE
Kitchenware, Builders' Supplies
Paints, Oils, Glass, Radios
Garden Tools
Sanding Machines For Rent
427 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0147 WEST MEDFORD

BOWMAN'S MARKET
George A. Bowman, Prop.
Fancy Beef, Pork, Lamb, Veal, Poultry
Deliveries to all parts of Medford
240 Salem Street
Telephone Mystic 0649—0650

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Join the Millions —enjoy
MILK—BUTTER
CHEESE and
ICE CREAM
C. W. SPEAR
37 Central St., Wakefield
TEL. 0610

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

GARNISS MARKET
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN
DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
May We Serve You?

We Carry
KNOX GELATINE
OLIVER E. HAWES CO.

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
Carmote Paint
Housewares
Whittemore Hardware Co.
Tel. Mel. 0900 531 Main St.

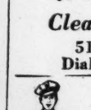
NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

NEW BEDFORD

New Bedford Steam Dye House
Guaranteed Odorless Cleaning
690 Pleasant Street Dial 68261
New Bedford, Mass.

Main Street, Falmouth, Mass.
Estab. 1886 Arthur H. Bennett, Prop.
BUSH & CO., Inc.
EST. 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant Street
Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804



Ready to Use or Put Away
Parsons Laundry Co., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

It's Year Round Satisfaction That Counts
and that's what you Get
Day in and Day out, at the
New Bedford Public Mkt.
JUST PHONE 5-7821

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Gulf Hill Parlors
696 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers: telephone Bigelow 0494, ours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JANTZEN and B.V.D. BATHING TRUNKS

SWANK JEWELRY
STETSON and ADAM HATS
SPERLING'S
NEWTON CORNER

VACATION TIME
Join NOW, our 1942 Vacation Club
Classes 50c to $10 a week

NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place For My Savings"
Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4600 — TEXACO — Las. 9890 Las. 9624 Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
CHANGE TO SUMMER LUBRICANTS
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St BIG. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

The New "Curl Cut" with Shampoo and Finger Wave ALL FOR $1.75
Your Favorite Permanent
Ideal Beauty Salon
977 Washington St. Big. 3228 — 1246 Moody St. Waltham 5246

Insure with me and Rest Assured you will be Insured
JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
48 AUSTIN STREET BIG. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE
(Continued)

"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
AWNINGS
VENETIAN BLINDS
WINDOW SHADES
PORCHES SCREENED
861 Washington St. LAS. 4853

NEWTON—West Newton

Last Call for
Summer Sportswear and Shoes
Future Deliveries Uncertain
Outfitters for 1 min. to 99 years
Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
WEST NEWTON SQUARE
Serving the Newtons
Wellesley and Weston

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

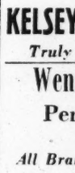
OSTERVILLE

H. M. Meserve & Co.
Everything for the Office
TYPEWRITERS
Sales, Service, Rentals and Supplies
Serving the Cape Since 1920
Parker Road Telephone 2310

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.



Highes. Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

June Jubilee Sale
Notions—Toiletries—Stationery
Take advantage of savings
England Brothers

ESSO
MOTOR FUELS
and LUBRICANTS
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
NEW & DANIELS
135 South Street Tel. 9555

BROWERS MARKET
The Accommodating Store
Fruits—Vegetables
Meats—Frosted Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Bay State Rd.
Dial 7336—7337

Large Selections
SUMMER BAGS
Whites—Pastels—Novelties
$1.00 to $2.95
Holden & Stone Co.

WHITE ROSE TOMATO JUICE
46 oz. Can 19c
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Wendell Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving
Haircutting
All Branches of Beauty Culture
WM. LANGLEY
37 West Street Tel. 7022

For Your Picnic
FRANKFURTER and HAMBURGER ROLLS
Cookies and Pies
E. F. Fish Bakery
289 North Street

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT
5000
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
800 QUINCY AVENUE 37 TEMPLE STREET

Fill Your Bins Now
with 'blue coal'—Franklin Coal—New England Coke—All Dust-proofed for your protection.
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock Street PRE 0047

Visit our New Direct Factory Branch
1592 Hancock St., Quincy
Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints—Wallpapers
Artists' Materials—Gifts
H. A. STURN, Mgr.

Contract for
COAL and COKE
while contracts are available
Sheppard Coal & Oil Co.
27 Granite Street, Quincy
6 Commercial Street, Weymouth

TROUP BROS.
Plumbing, Heating
PETRO OIL BURNERS
53 Franklin Street Gra 5540

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

READING

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating Gas Appliances
76 Haven St. Tel. Read. 0460
Agents for Malden-Melrose Gas Co.

SHARON

The NEW V-8 FORD PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC.

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Babs PHOTO SHOP Babs
Buy a new up to date Camera for your prize vacation pictures, or get your camera checked for best results. Developing and printing a specialty
Babs 19 College Avenue Babs
Pros. 4184

WHITNEY LAUNDRY
Laundry, Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning
Delivery Service or 20% Discount for Cash and Carry
179 Beacon St., Somerville, Kirkland 7075

HALEEM'S
21 VINE ST., SOMERVILLE, MASS.
RUGS and CARPETS
Cleaned, Demothed, Repaired, Stored
Proper Care of ORIENTAL RUGS
Our Specialty
Telephone PROspect 3815

DAVIS SQUARE
WALL PAPER & PAINT CO.
DEALERS IN
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Shellacs, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Glass and Putty
410-412 HIGHLAND AVE. SOM. 0746

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUER'S
QUALITY MARKET
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
314-316 Bay Street Tel. 6-2744

Flowers by **PAGE**
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

WESTFIELD BICYCLES
Electrical Appliances—Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles. Special Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
AUTO ACCESSORIES
Hood Tires and Other Makes
BENDIX WASHERS
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street Phone 2-6231

Arthur L. Lyman Agency
INSURANCE
of Every Description
PHONE 4-3816
25 Harrison Avenue M. E. Carey

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

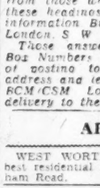
WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery
Henley Suits
Arrow Shirts — Stetson Hats
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody Street Wal. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

WELLESLEY HILLS

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats, Groceries, Fresh Vegetables
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Local Deliveries. Also in Waban and Weston
Wellesley Hills Market
231 Washington Street Wel. 3300

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

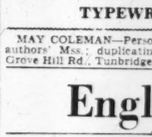


Prompt Delivery in Your Locality
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1456

WEYMOUTH

Cool Cotton Summer Frocks, Swim Suits, Play Clothes
at the
Dorothy Ann Specialty Shop
WEYMOUTH LANDING

WORCESTER



Launderers Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 15 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Bureau of House Control, 27 Conduit Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9681.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

WEST WORTHING—Private Apartments in best residential district—Melrose Lodge, Wykeham Road.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON 20 Montpelier Road.—Highly recommended; liberal table; gas fires; bedrooms: C. H. W.; homely; central; near sea; 2 gns. p. w. HOVE 6141.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received; Christian Scientists preferred; close sea gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 2 gns. MRS CHAMPION Worthing 2717.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN—Personal secretarial service; authors' MSS.; duplicating; private tuition. 27 Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. Phone 3037.

England

BIRMINGHAM

AT
Vi Ltd.
ERDINGTON
You will get super attention and value. Why not visit 213 HIGH STREET to replenish your wardrobe.
Phone Erd. 1841

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

"DOUBLE-GIFT" OFFER
"A.B.C. of Shopping Wrinkles"
"Wedding Etiquette" Post Free
M. .....
.....
.....
Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

BOURNEMOUTH

Shop at
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road
TEL. 7000
Also at Hastings, Eastbourne, Weymouth, Brighton, Southampton, Boscombe, Bath

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, 626 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe, 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury, 248, High St., Exeter, 38, 42, 44, South St., Worthing.

Jerraud's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

C. G. LEE
25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63 EAST STREET
BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets, Down Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lingerie, Knitwear and Gowns

FROWD'S
FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
61 WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.
117 Western Road, Hove
Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
Highest Quality Lowest Price

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS
and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol PHONE 24458
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

BROMLEY

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

BROMLEY
(Continued)

PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY
OF & CO., LTD.
LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
Phone LEE Gn. 5444
Phone RAVensbourne 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.
OR—BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection.

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

Warner's Ltd Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
61 High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton Chingford and Upminster

CAMBERLEY
R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
88/88 LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 8
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS
DISTINCTIVE FABRICS FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS MAKERS OF LUXURIOUS UPHOLSTERY
Cost Moderate
Antique Furniture Restored by Skilled Craftsmen

Williams BROS
IRONMONGERS
Garden Requisites
Park St., Camberley Telephone 1001

CHELTENHAM
BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

GODALMING, GUILFORD and DISTRICT
BEL-RAY SCIENTIFIC laundry process
Assures whiter linen, softer woollens, brighter colours and longer wear. High grade laundry service at keen prices. Return carriage or postage paid.
BRAMLEY Hygienic LAUNDRY
Bramley—Guildford. Surrey
'Phone: Bramley 3294

NEWTON ABBOT
COURTENAY RESTAURANT
(THOMAS & SON)
Bakers and Confectioners
Courtenay Street, Newton Abbot
Quality and Service Phone 246
(Also Regent Cafe, Teignmouth)

OXFORD
Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

LILIAN ROSE
E. G. BRADFORD
THE ARCADE
Ladies' Hatter and Costumier

PAIGNTON
CHURCH'S CHINA STORES
The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for "STUART CRYSTAL" and All Best Makes of China
16 Palace Ave. (next G. P. O.)
Tel. 57212

G. A. NORTON
Foot Fitting Specialists
23 Palace Avenue, Paignton
Phone 5686

PLYMOUTH
Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Pophams—Plymouth

ENGLAND

POOLE and District
J. VINEY & SONS
34. Commercial Rd. 436 Ashley Rd.
PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 871

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA
We dress particular men and their sons
ROWE & EDMONDS
TAILORS—SHIRTMAKERS
55 Palmerston Rd., Southsea
PERMANENT WAVING
Our Speciality, Court Hairdressers
Marcels Svensson Ltd.
(late Maison Marcel's)
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Albert Road Junction Phone 5466 SOUTHSEA

RICHMOND and District
Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS IN THE DISTRICT
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

SEVENOAKS
'Le Gant' Corsetry
Helen Stringer MODES
Specialist in HIGH-GRADE KNITWEAR
Phone - 871

A. BALLARD
HIGH CLASS CHINA and GLASS STORES
121, HIGH STREET

Ford Fordson
Distributors
STANHAY SEVENOAKS
V. L. C. 10 MINUTE SERVICE
THE VINE PHONE 1541

SUTTON—Surrey
For the Best Range of Newest Dress Materials go to
SHINNERS
of Sutton

TORQUAY
WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
SUMMER FASHIONS
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay
Tel. 4314

EDWARD HENRY SERMON
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

DEVON LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS
NEWTON ROAD, TORQUAY
The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners, and Dyers
Vans call in all districts Tel. 63187

J. F. ROCKHEY LTD.
Torquay and Newton Abbot
FASHION WEAR FOR SUMMER
Pay a visit to our
RESTAURANT CAFE, TORQUAY
Tel. 3286

CARNELLIS Ltd.
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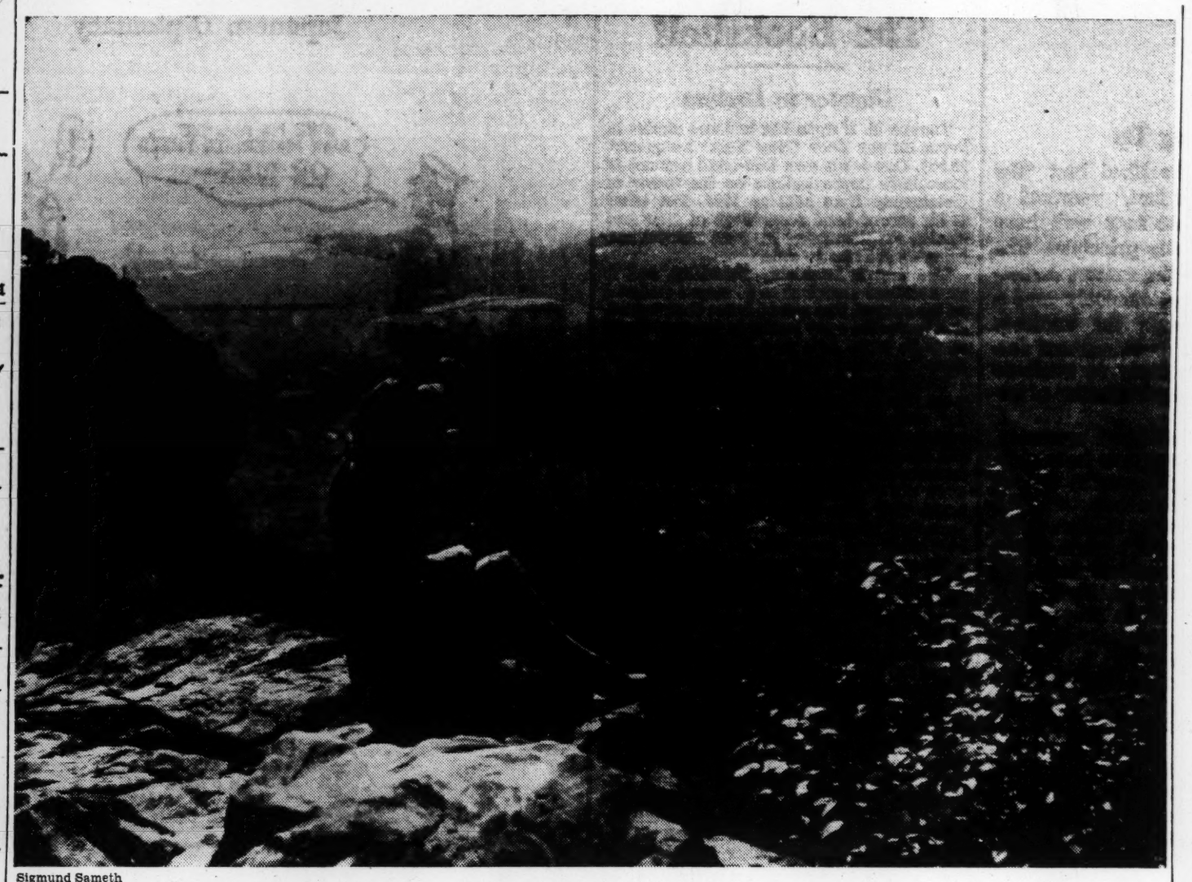
Daily Features Page



Sigmund Sameth

Connecticut Valley

A hiker pauses to take in some of the Nutmeg State's noted scenery. Although a comparatively small State, Connecticut maintains 70,000 acres of State forests for public use.

Biographical Lines

George Eliot

(Pseudonym of Mary Ann Evans)

1819-1880

MARY ANN EVANS is generally known as George Eliot.
Her name ranks high on the list of Victorian writers.
She grew up in Wickershire where her father was a land agent.
Griff House offered little variety in its commonplace life.
Fortunately Mary Ann had the greatest fondness for reading.
One day a neighbor loaned her older sister a Waverley novel.
The book happened to be returned before Mary Ann finished it.
Distressed at this break in the story the girl had an idea:
She rewrote the whole volume, so as to keep it for herself.
Her school years over, Mary Ann's hunger for study increased.
Outside of household duties she gave all her time to reading.
Then a great, a tremendous joy, came to the young scholar.
Her father left Griff House to make a new home in Coventry.
To Mary Ann, Coventry did not mean shops, tea parties, races.
It meant the prospect of having intellectual friends at last.

♪ ♪ ♪

SHE POSSESSED a thorough knowledge of five languages.
She was well up in philosophy, history, and the sciences.
She knew more Greek and Latin than brilliant college boys.
She had read and remembered almost all of ancient literature.
In Coventry, she became the center of learned discussions.
One evening Mr. Chapman happened to be among the visitors.
Mr. Chapman was then chief editor of the Westminster Review.
At that time he was renewing the whole staff of the Magazine.
He soon offered Mary Ann the position of assistant editor.
And Miss Evans found herself before a large desk in London.
She began writing editorials and sorting out manuscripts.
She came to know Huxley, Carlyle, Spencer, Stuart Mill.
She labored eighteen hours a day on the Westminster Review.
And the Westminster grew into the best journal in England.

♪ ♪ ♪

AT THIRTY-FIVE Miss Evans resigned her position, however.
She became Mrs. George Lewes and went to live in Germany.
One evening after their return Mr. Lewes declared:
"My dear, you have wit, observation, philosophy, vocabulary.
These go a long way toward the production of a novel."
To write fiction had always been a vague dream with Mary Ann.
At Mr. Lewes' encouraging suggestion she set to work.
She wrote "Amos Barton," signing the story George Eliot.
A publisher accepted it and sent a check, asking for more.
The stories came out together as "Scenes of Clerical Life."
Thackeray praised them; Dickens eulogized their humor.
"It is the beginning of fame," declared Mr. Lewes, delighted.
Now a longer work developed in the author's thought.
She submitted the first pages of "Adam Bede" to her publisher.
"You may go on. . . . It will do," the man casually answered.
As soon as the book appeared, all England talked about it.
To George Eliot this was cause for the deepest gratitude:
Her poverty and drudgery seemed to be over at last! . . .

♪ ♪ ♪

AFTER LONG reflection she undertook two more novels:
She wrote "The Mill on the Floss" and the famous "Silas Marner."
Then came "Romola" for which a magazine paid $35,000.
"Middlemarch" went straight away "beyond the boldest hopes."
George Eliot's books were now translated into many languages.
She was now living in the home of her dreams in Surrey. . . .
She had analyzed different types of English provincial life.
She had depicted the Briton's social aspirations and ideals.
She had claimed a broader and freer life for humanity.

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierre

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Squantum, Massachusetts; taken over by United States on June 1, and incorporated as part of the Naval Reserve aviation base for training Navy fliers.
2. A city in Ulster province, Ireland.
3. Two large raiding battleships of Germany tied up in Brest, France; reported to be seriously damaged by British bombs.
4. He won the 29th annual 500-mile Indianapolis Race, on the Speedway at Indianapolis, Ind.; Rose replaced Floyd Davis as driver during the race.
5. Colorado; 14,259 feet.
6. A huge Douglas fir in Clatsop County, Oregon; believed to be the largest of its kind in America.
7. The United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.
8. The Spaniards give this name to the region around Gibraltar.
9. A wild dog of northeastern Asia and Japan, with short ears, long bushy tail, and long fur.
10. Central Africa; the principal tributary of Lake Tchad.

Enriched Flour

To be labeled "enriched," flour must contain specific amounts of thiamin, nicotinic acid, and iron.

Limited Growth

In the Far North in Greenland the growing season for plants lasts barely two months in the year.

Daily Quotation

TRUTH is the summit of being; justice is the application of it to affairs.—EMERSON.

In Lighter Vein

Just as Easy

The new maid had worked on the Continent, and consequently felt herself a cut above the other servants. One day she was telling some of her experiences.

"How do the foreign dishes compare with English ones?" asked the cook.

"Oh," replied the maid, airily, "they break just the same."—Tit-Bits.

♪ ♪ ♪

Welcome, New Member!

Committee: "We wish to make you treasurer of our club."

Wealthy New Member: "Thanks for the honor. How much is there in the treasury?"

"Well, at present there is a deficit—but we thought you might be willing to make it up."

Where Would You Find—

1. Dennison Airport?
2. Belfast?
3. The Scharnhorst and Gneisenau?
4. The scene of the automobile race won by Mauri Rose on May 30?
5. Mount Castle?
6. "The Lloyd Tree"?
7. A famous United States academy which opened on Oct. 10, 1845?
8. "Campo de Gibraltar"?
9. A raccoon dog?
10. The Shari River?

(Answers appear on this page)

Harmless Coloring

Purple inspection stamps on meat are a harmless vegetable coloring which need not be cut off before cooking.

Greenland's Icy Mountains

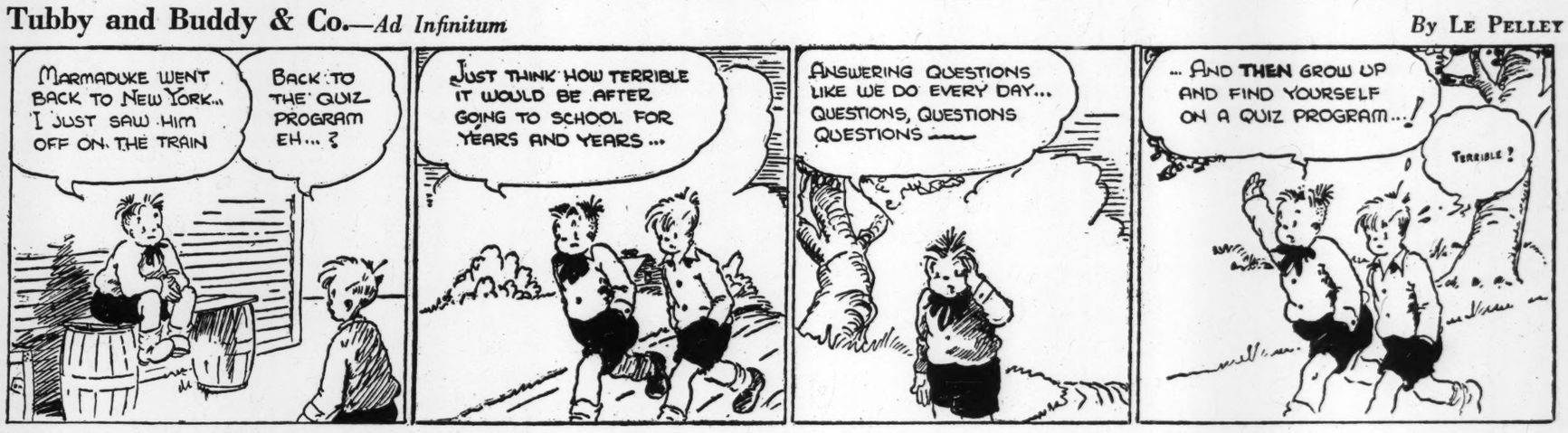
The ice-coated center of Greenland was supposed to be a lofty plateau, until sounding experiments indicated that the loftiness is mainly ice, and the land hollows down at center to a bowl no more than 2,000 feet above sea level.

Our Northern Neighbor

Advocating a better understanding of Canada, a Pennsylvania State College teacher of economics says: "Many Canadians can name most of the States of the United States, but very few Americans can name all the provinces of Canada."

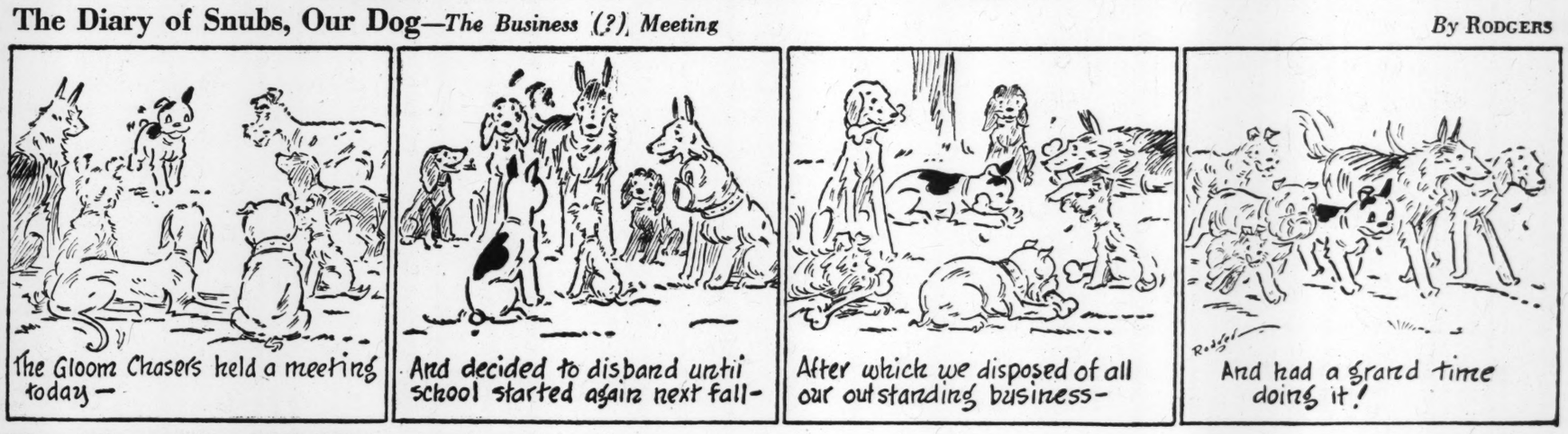
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ad Infinitum*

By LE PELLEY


MARMADUKE WENT BACK TO NEW YORK... I JUST SAW HIM OFF ON THE TRAIN
BACK TO THE QUIZ PROGRAM EH... ?
JUST THINK HOW TERRIBLE IT WOULD BE AFTER GOING TO SCHOOL FOR YEARS AND YEARS...
ANSWERING QUESTIONS LIKE WE DO EVERY DAY... QUESTIONS, QUESTIONS QUESTIONS
... AND THEN GROW UP AND FIND YOURSELF ON A QUIZ PROGRAM...!
TERRIBLE !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Business (?) Meeting*

By RODGERS


The Gloom Chasers held a meeting today—
And decided to disband until school started again next fall-
After which we disposed of all our outstanding business-
And had a grand time doing it!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Double Trouble*

By THE HAGERS

COMING QUACKBURG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
DRAKEVILLE
SAID JOE, "THE ORCHESTRA IS DUE. TED'S TAKING IN A MEMBER, TOO."
"WHAT INSTRUMENT DOES MY GUEST PLAY?" JOE SHOOK HIS HEAD. "I CANNOT SAY.
HIS NAME'S GIUSEPPI VODEO; HE JUST STEPPED OFF THE TRAIN," SAID JOE.
MY ARTIST HAD NO VIOLIN CASE. HE PLAYED, I SAW, THE DOUBLE BASS!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Heavy in the Middle

The new personal income tax schedule proposed by the House of Representatives Committee on Ways and Means places the heaviest rate increases on incomes between $5,000 and $10,000. This may be all right. Certainly the American middle classes want to do their part in paying the costs of defense, and it may be in their brackets that the revenue can most readily be raised.

On the other hand the schedule may be open to improvement before it passes the House and Senate. Here are some points members of Congress may consider.

The proposed schedule would make taxes begin abruptly at the present exemption levels—$800 for a single person, $2,000 for a married couple plus $400 for each dependent. The new minimum surtax of 5 per cent would apply with the normal tax to the first dollar of taxable income. In other words, a married man, for example, would pay no Federal income tax at all on his earnings up to $2,000, but out of the first $100 above that figure he would pay approximately $9.50.

Perhaps the Treasury wishes in this way to avoid handling a large number of small tax payments which do not pay the costs of collection. But this could be accomplished more simply and effectively by a provision that the Treasury would not collect any bill which amounted to less than $1, or some other nominal figure.

Why should not the increases which now are concentrated on the middle of the income range be distributed somewhat more above and below? The grading up of rates stops at 64 per cent for income above $200,000 a year. From that point the schedule proceeds as at present to 75 per cent above $5,000,000. With no desire to be confiscatory, might not the increases continue to above $1,000,000 a year, even within the same top?

At the other end would it not be reasonable to reduce the present exemptions, say to $1,600 or $1,800 for a married couple, and so create a first bracket in which only the 4 per cent normal tax would apply? A more gradual incidence of the tax at the levels where it first takes effect would bring about a better result both psychologically and financially.

Is Japan Waking Up?

For months, if not years, the position of Japan has appeared desperate. Only the stoicism of a people long schooled in hardship could have stood up under the tremendous drain of the four-years struggle in China upon an unbalanced and vulnerable economy. Added now is the prospect that all the power of the United States will oppose with increasing vigor the Nipponese "new order" for Asia. This background may help to explain why after the Dutch East Indies called Japan's virtual ultimatum demanding a larger share of their oil, tin and rubber, Tokyo bows gracefully and says there will be "no change in normal relations" with Batavia.

Acts rather than words will determine whether Japan has decided to accept failure of its threats against the Dutch. Yet there is some evidence that Japanese moderates—and there are strong moderate elements—are influencing the military adventurers who signed the Triple Axis agreement last September. The Axis tie appeared useful, for although the Germans and Italians could send little direct aid to the Far East, they were keeping Britain busy. But the Nazis have been of little use to Tokyo as against the United States. Indeed the signing of the Triple Axis pact awakened many Americans to the world-wide nature of totalitarian aggression. And the nearer America has come to anti-Axis belligerency the more vigorous has become its opposition to Japanese expansion.

Washington's aid to China has been greatly increased. Trade restraints have been added and American opinion is demanding more. And while some naval units may have been shifted from the Pacific to guard ships carrying supplies to Britain, new air strength has been added in the Pacific. Rapid development of American bases at Guam, Midway and Wake Islands, where there will soon be hundreds of planes, and sharp increases of American planes in the whole Pacific area speak a language the military men in Tokyo understand. This tongue has become even sharper in its accents as Japan has looked twice at the problem of long-range operations around Singapore and the Dutch Indies.

Possibly realization that the sound of wings over the Pacific will not lessen encourages politeness in Tokyo.

Tuning Up

The Chinese who liked best "the piece they played first," ventured a critical opinion that may well have been true to esthetic principles. The opening sounds of the concert orchestra—the tuning-up—commonly send a gentle thrill through the audience which we concert goers, without further thought, are likely to attribute merely to the pleasant stimulus of expectancy.

Musicians, like all good workmen, always test and adjust their tools while enlivening their agile muscles for the work they are about to undertake. The small-throated oboe first speaks out, insistently but modestly. The strings then draw sombre and uncertain fifths and the flutes and clarinets volubly explore their fluent range, while deep grunts from the basses express their approval of the whole procedure.

It is conceivable that baseball spectators may—as many concert audiences—derive as much pleasure, if less excitement, from the players' warming-up exercises as from the actual game.

One can think of other examples. Musicians long associated produce very pleasing, and remarkably co-ordinated effects in their spontaneous warmings-up. When the baton is raised, the several anarchic impulses of the performers are instantly unified under the will of the conductor. His vision and authority unite his subjects for a common purpose, and the concert then begins, for better or—as the appreciative Oriental thought—somewhat for the worse.

Naziism vs. Co-operatives

Dr. Robert Ley, representing the proposed new order in Europe as head of the so-called Labor Front in Germany, explains in his official paper, Der Angriff, the compelling reasons for eliminating the German consumers' co-operative organizations by incorporating them in the Front. There he writes:

> The problem of the co-operatives was very difficult to solve when National Socialism came to power. The workers saw in the co-operatives not merely something which they had themselves founded and built up, but something in which they had also invested many millions of capital and savings. It was therefore impossible immediately to dissolve the co-operatives without provoking great unrest among the workers. . . .
>
> On the other hand, the continued existence of this movement would have constituted a constant political danger. Its more than 10,000,000 members were all enemies of National Socialism. . . . Their policy was in contradiction to the cornerstones of our program, and thus, in accordance with the Führer's direct order, I had slowly and carefully to eliminate this source of danger.

The co-operatives have now been "slowly and carefully" eliminated—but has this process made the "more than 10,000,000 Germans" any more friendly to Naziism? One may reasonably believe not, and regard them as part of a larger total with whom, by a sound distinction, the free peoples are not at war. The growth and wholesome influence of co-operative consumers' organizations of which "National Socialists do not approve" is in various countries one of the impressive happenings of the past half-century; perhaps the most impressive, for, as some observer has commented, their basic purpose is "to prove the practicability of the brotherhood of man."

In establishing order in Europe Adolf Hitler has no doubt already directed the slow and careful elimination of co-operatives in occupied countries; and Dr. Ley's present success in Germany is one of the reasons why Sweden watches and prepares. Another reason is the slow and careful elimination of trade unions by incorporating them in the Nazi Labor Front.

The Farmer Has a Heart

Many farmers have gladly adopted an inexpensive, practical device on their mowing machines that saves uncounted birds and their nests. A bar is so attached that it flushes the birds which have their nests on the ground. The operator sees the bird fly up; he raises the cutter bar for a few feet. This leaves the nest unharmed and protected by a small area of grass. If you see these "islands of hay" in fields and meadows, it is proof of the growing movement for conservation of wildlife resources, and the appreciation of the farmer for his friends.

When and if The Hague Tribunal sits again, it may take up the matter of what to do when a family with three children has for dinner a chicken with only one "pully bone."

The Bookshelf

Dictator in Decline

Thomas B. Morgan has told two stories in SPURS ON THE BOOT (New York: Longmans. $2.50). One is his own first-hand account of Mussolini's improvisations on the theme of dictatorship from 1921 to 1938. The other is his second-hand assemblage of facts and stories, supplementing his own account and bringing it down to date.

The first is invariably absorbing, and is an excellent contribution to source material on the subject. The second is not documented, and leaves the wary reader in frequent doubt as to its facts. As a reporter Mr. Morgan is more successful than as historian.

This is probably inevitable. Any reporter worth his salt who covers the same country for seventeen years lives through enough history to justify more than one fat book. Mr. Morgan was with D'Annunzio at Fiume, he knew Mussolini and his family intimately, even did the ghost writing for the Duce's book, "My Twenty-four Hours," and has yarns to spin about most of the Fascist henchmen and their foibles.

He writes always in a libretto vein, conscious chiefly of colorful personalities and of that lyric strain in the Italian scene which always delights the Nordic and the Anglo-Saxon, frequently arouses his scorn, and usually misleads him. Italian government is not the comic opera that even Mr. Morgan's breezy prose would make it seem.

Indeed, Italy's problems go deeper than Mr. Morgan's narrative at any time would indicate. There is no satisfying answer in these pages as to why the whole Italian social, economic, and military system flew to pieces when the shock of the Libyan defeat came. Doubtless Mr. Morgan would say that it was not his intention to pull all the threads of the story together, but merely to give an average reader a bright account of the news and personalities in it. Taken on this level, he acquits himself well.

He gives one story that I had not heard before. In a recent mass meeting, an Italian shouted, "Hurrah for Mussolini, founder of the empire."

"Hurrah," said another. "But what empire?"

"The German Empire." S. R. D.

Japanese Diplomacy

GIVE ME ALL THE WAR MATERIALS I NEED OR ELSE—
JAPAN
DUTCH EAST INDIES
?
JAPAN
US
OR ELSE WE'LL HAVE TO GO ON DOING BUSINESS WITH EACH OTHER THE WAY WE ALWAYS HAVE DONE!
JAPAN
DUTCH EAST INDIES

"That Decision Must Be Faced Now, Without Delay"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For many years I have followed with the greatest interest The Christian Science Monitor's persistent and patient efforts to awaken America from the folly and the peril of isolationism. As a vigorous opponent of this outworn and impossible position, I have been grateful time without number for your clear, courageous editorials and articles on the subject.

You saw the handwriting on the wall long before any other newspaper that I know of. At the very beginning of the rise and spread of totalitarianism you took an uncompromising stand against it. And during the past two years, most of the country's leading newspapers have fallen into line behind you. My gratitude for this courage and foresight on your part is beyond words.

It is the tragedy of this present period that appeasement, fear, and half-truths have betrayed one country after another into the hands of their common enemy. And the United States has a large share in the responsibility for this situation. Two or three years ago we could have helped the world avoid the horror into which it has been plunged. If this country, one of the greatest and most powerful in the world, had really taken its stand for principle, to say nothing of its own rights and self-interest, and if the other democracies had known that we would take such a stand, and would back it up by force of arms, if necessary, the tide of aggression could have been stopped. This would have been the really "safe" course. But the world, including ourselves, chose the false security of compromise with evil. And now we are learning at long last that there can be no compromise with evil, no appeasement of it. It can be destroyed only by courageously going out to meet it.

And since we in America have for so long refused to face the enemy in our midst, choosing rather to hide our heads and sleep a little longer, we are now awakening to the fact that we no longer have a choice between peace and war. By our apathy we have delegated that choice to an enemy more alert than ourselves. The only choice now remaining to us is whether we shall defend our interests at once, and by every means in our possession, while we still have powerful allies, or whether we shall wait till all the advantages are on the other side, and we stand completely alone and utterly without adequate defense. That decision must be faced now, without another moment's delay.

At a rally in New York's Madison Square Garden the voice of twenty thousand Americans, amplified by thousands more outside, thundered their approval of a message to President Roosevelt demanding naval convoys to Britain. This message also promised support of any action our Government thinks necessary to defeat the aggressors, and it did not include the words "short of war." I believe that this was really the voice of a substantial majority of our citizens, who are facing the truth with courage and determination.

There are those who are willing to sacrifice everything they hold dear for the frightful "new order" which Hitler is endeavoring to force upon the world. When those who oppose this system are willing to make at least equal sacrifices, democracy will begin to live and function as it never has before.

(MRS.) LUCILE LEESTON-SMITH

Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

Thanks From British Guests

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Through the generosity of your paper I would like to express my gratitude to the many kind Americans who have made me feel so at home since I arrived here with my daughter last August from Great Britain.

I am sure the majority of my compatriots feel as I do that in the true American spirit we have been warmly welcomed into their homes and private lives. Surely this spontaneous proof of the friendship on America's part must be the foundation of a clear understanding in the future of our two great countries. M. B. B.

Locust, N. J.

For a Federation of Free Peoples

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The great documents of human freedom—the Four Gospels, the Magna Charta, the American Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights—must sooner or later be augmented by another. It will be, in essence, a Declaration of Inter-Dependence.

It will be the first and great step toward a union of those free peoples who are governed by free elections and the will of the majority, against despots, tyrants, dictators and fanatical nationalists.

It will be the death knell of the kind of isolationist policy which has prevented the United States (with all its power, wealth, and devotion to democratic processes) from taking its proper place as a world leader in the struggle of mankind to deliver itself from aggressors, to maintain the dignity of the individual and to direct human thought towards the perfecting of free government.

Men of long vision like Plato and Montesquieu, Alexander Hamilton and Lincoln, Briand and Woodrow Wilson, Dr. Robert Millikan and Einstein, Lord Lothian and Winston Churchill, President Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie have seen that some sort of federation of free peoples must be consummated as the only effective guaranty against age-old tyranny. NEIL MARTIN

Los Angeles

"Swastika Over Athens"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For months past I have not opened a Monitor without finding page after page of inspiring articles, letters, and editorials. Words fail me when I would express my gratitude for the lucid, courageous editorials day by day pointing out the futility of cowardly isolation and refusal to accept our destiny. Surely they cannot fail to break the mesmerism we are under.

I desire especially to express appreciation for the editorial, "Swastika Over Athens." The incongruity of modern gangsters swaggering over the ancient "glory that was Greece"—if one may be permitted a paraphrase—imagining it possible that they could destroy and desecrate anything real and eternal, seemed all at once to deflate their absurd pretensions to power or reality. I think the editorial itself a classic, and thank you. K. B. H.

Washington

An Answer to Strikes?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While we are sending our boys away to training camps to prepare them as soldiers to defend America, we continually hear of strikes retarding the program of preparation.

We do not pretend to say who is right or who is wrong in the controversies between organized labor and our war production industries, but we know that, in those industries, at the present time, strikes are wholly wrong.

Our boys cannot organize and say to the Government that they will not respond to the governmental direction that they shall go to training camps and become prepared as soldiers to fight or not to fight as the Government may direct. And labor in our war industries has no more right to say [as would ordinarily be its right] that it will not work except upon its own conditions.

Worse than this, these leaders not only say that organized labor will not work, but they assume to say that, when they strike, no one else, no matter how willing, shall be permitted to work at the struck plant.

While this statement is directed at organized labor, we do not believe that the rank and file of labor is for this program of obstruction. We believe that a great majority of the men and women who are called out in these strikes are ready and willing to continue their work and that they would continue working, if they were assured of proper protection.

We believe the conditions throughout the United States are the same (only in a larger degree) as were the conditions in the mine strike in Amador County, California, in 1934. The workingmen in the mines did not want to strike. They knew there was no need for a strike and that a strike could accomplish nothing toward their welfare; but, nevertheless, the strike was called, and for five months the mines were closed down. Public opinion was wholly against the strike. One of the mines had reached the point where it was about to close down permanently, for this mine had not been paying and it had been running on assessments upon its stockholders for several years, and had thus given employment to a large number of men.

Every effort was made to get the leaders of the strike to yield, but to no avail.

Thereupon, the citizens of the community, who were for the rights of both labor and capital, but to whom it was so manifest that organized labor, in this instance, was absolutely wrong, created a league of its citizens, called "American Protective League," to mobilize and give direction to public opinion. Its purpose was to lend its influence toward seeing that the rights of labor, the rights of capital, but, above all, the rights of the community at large, shall be respected by all citizens, and shall be protected under the law.

America needs an "American Protective League" just as Amador County needed it in its mine strike, in 1934 and 1935—not to fight organized labor, but to fight the wrongs which are perpetrated upon labor, and to protect the community from the wrongs perpetrated upon it by both capital and labor.

WILLIAM G. SNYDER,
President of American Protective League
Jackson, Calif.

Christian?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a play called "The Nest," by T. G. Wilson, there is a conversation between a preacher and a chance passer-by, in which the latter asks the preacher if he is a Christian. The preacher replies: "I aspire to that estate."

In these days of seeming stress and uncertainty, the humble yet undaunted persistence of the preacher to his ideal would seem to be deeply pertinent in its application to our ideal of democracy. Conscious of our failures in applying its implications, may we yet, both as individuals and as a people, continue assiduously to (in the preacher's words) "aspire to that estate."

(MRS.) STELLA HOOGS WHITE

San Francisco

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

Understanding the Indians

By Vincenzo Petrullo

Ratification by Honduras of the Patzcuaro Convention for the establishment of an Inter-American Indian Institute comes as a timely reminder of the importance of the Indian peoples to hemispheric defense, Pan-Americanism, and the development of the American tropics.

A year ago the first Inter-American Congress met at Patzcuaro, Mexico, with official delegations from twenty American States. An Inter-American Indian Institute was proposed by the United States delegation. Immediately after the Congress, the Mexican Government paid its quota and the Institute was established with its headquarters in Mexico City. However, in spite of the aggressive interest of the American delegation in the Institute, the United States has done little of a practical nature to support it. The United States did not sign the convention until eight months later and its ratification has not come up in the Senate as yet. Contact, however, has been maintained through the Department of State and the Office of Indian Affairs. The latter is setting up a division for co-operation with Latin America, but this action comes over a year after the meeting of the Patzcuaro Congress.

The Indian population is estimated at thirty millions, over half of which inhabits the countries falling within the zone of defense of the Panama Canal. If its grievances are given serious consideration and its faith in democratic processes encouraged by action, there will be little to fear from Naziism. The Indians will do their own policing of that region. But, as Prof. Moisés Saenz, Mexican Ambassador to Peru and director of the Inter-American Indian Institute, has put it: "Thirty million Indians, forgotten by the leaders of the Americas, may become at the turn of an incident, thirty million slaves, regimented in the name of a 'totalizing' theory."

* * *

Each new German success acts as a catalyst to Latin-American fascism which has been carefully cultivated over a period of years. The opposition to it is poorly organized and not certain of support by the United States. Nazi coup d'états would encounter little effective domestic resistance at the present time in all but one or two countries. Furnishing the "tools" to the Latin-American people would permit them to resist Naziism or any of its varieties like Falangism. The "tools" in this case need not be arms. They should be made up of moral and economic support of those elements which share the same democratic ideals as the North American people. Unfortunately, at the present time, Nazi aggression is taking advantage of American moderation. The United States is leaning backwards not to "intervene" in the domestic affairs of the Latin-American countries with the result that the field is left open to the fascists, foreign and domestic.

It would not be very difficult to awaken the Indian minority to the dangers to it from Falangism, the Spanish version of Naziism. Calling their attention to the Falangist propaganda, which preaches the superiority of everything Spanish over the Indian, would be sufficient.

During the Spanish Civil War when the Mexican Indians learned that folk like themselves, though Spanish, were fighting against Falangism, they came down from their mountain villages with gifts of corn for republican Spain.

* * *

In the Pan-American movement the Indian is important; his is the only race that feels racial, cultural, and historical ties stretching across all the borders of the American States. Though there is no common Indian language, whenever Indians meet they feel a kinship which other groups do not. As means of communication between the various countries become easier, this fraternal spirit will be developed even more.

In the opinion of this writer hemispheric solidarity in the long run will depend more on the durability of the cultural and economic bonds tying the American peoples together than on diplomatic accords. These bonds must be forged out of compatible political ideals, willingness to understand and co-operate in the solution of one another's problems, and the growth of a feeling that there is common destiny in store for all the people of the Americas, irrespective of race, language, and cultural antecedents. For the present crisis this same interest and feeling must be expressed in concrete and tangible form. Those elements in Latin America which would be most adversely affected by Naziism should be made to feel that all Americans stand by them.

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